People who Buy Goods Read Advertisements.
Especially if they are artistically prepared.
Study the art of advertising
And choose the best papers.
Always choose the Bee.

The Bee.

Uncle Sam must take a Decisive Stand this Week.
The resources of diplomacy are nearly exhausted;
Chile must apologize or take a licking.
That's the sentiment of the people.
For reliable news about this scrap
Read the truthful Bee.

VOL XVI. NO. 230 | TOLEDO, OHIO, MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25, 1892. | LAST EDITION. | TWO CENTS.

JOHN J. BARBER, Dentist, 315 Superior St.
Phone 804.

THERE IS
NO BETTER
"AMERICAN WATCH"
IN THE MARKET THAN THE
E. HOWARD & CO.

We have them in all grades, and selling them in Silver, Filled or 14k gold, at very low prices, ranging from $38.00 to $200.00.
We would be glad to see you when in need of a time piece. Yours very truly
J. J. FREEMAN.

TOLEDO
Business
AND
Short Hand School
NIGHT SCHOOL
12 WEEKS, $6.00.
VISITORS earnestly invited to call and hear classes recite. This is the only way to judge of the merits of any school; 10 years under the management of
M. H. DAVIS.

F. Machen & Co
319 SUPERIOR ST.
Tailors

Last Week! Last Chance!
This week, commencing at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday, we will give a last chance to get CLOAKS at given-away prices.
At $2.95 { 25 Heavy Cheviot Reefer Jackets with loops, worth $5.50; Tuesday, $2.95.
At $4.95 { 11 Fine Cheviot Cloaks, fur trimmed, worth $9.00; Tuesday, $4.95.
At $6.95 { 9 Fine Beaver and Cheviot Jackets with colored fur trimming, satin faced, worth $13.50; Tuesday, $6.95.
☞All our Elegant Capes and finest Cloth Jackets cut to less than half price for Tuesday. Tuesday—Only a limited quantity of "Gold Medal" Plush English Walking Coats, $11.50 each; worth $23.50.
C. A. Harley & Co.'s Cloak House, CORNER SUMMIT AND MADISON.

"THE WHEN." "THE WHEN."
The People!
ARE WITH US STRONG.
This is proven by the crowd we had in our stores all day yesterday.
Our Big Reduction Sale!
Is having the wished-for result, and how could it be otherwise? We had too much stock in the house, so for the next week we present to every customer, not only the usual profits, but even a GOODLY SLICE OF THE COST ITSELF, of every article we offer. This makes
The Biggest Come Down
IN THE
HISTORY OF CLOTHING SELLING IN TOLEDO
In honest clothing. We're fixed for everybody so
KEEP ON A COMING!
But the first comers get the pick.
WHEN CLOTHING HOUSE
MEN'S FURNISHERS,
41 and 43 SUMMIT ST., - CORNER MONROE.

YOU can form no idea of the extent and variety of our stock by looking in our window. All the show windows in the city would not afford ample room to display one-tenth of it. Come inside and go upon the elevator and view the acres of Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Ladies' Desks, Fancy Chairs and Rockers, the Pictures and Easels, and the thousand and one things that go to make up our immense stock. You will be astonished and more especially at the low prices and the easy terms on which we sell them.
Draper & Nugent,
MONROE AND ST. CLAIR STREETS.

And you
Intend to decorate your house,
And we
Intend to do it.
We have fits in all colors
Of Wall Paper
And Designs in Fresco.
Allen & Parkhurst.

BOOK CASES,
Library and Parlor
DESKS.
We have in stock a very large line of these goods, in Sixteenth Century Antique Oak, Mahogany, Cherry and Walnut, positively new and made after the most artistic designs. Our variety is so great that we can suit all customers, both in style and in price. We make it a point to carry such goods as our customers desire, and goods that will give perfect satisfaction.
THE CONANT BROS.' FURNITURE CO.
Summit, Adams and Water Sts.

VALENTINES!
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, TOYS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
DUNSCOMB & CO.,
510—Summit St.—512.

IN THE BEE TO-DAY.

WEATHER.

The local forecast for to-day and tomorrow is continued warm and fair weather, slightly cooler Tuesday night.

The storm in the northwest referred to Saturday passed north of this point at 8 o'clock this morning, no precipitation occurring until Buffalo was reached. It is now central in the St. Lawrence valley. Clear and pleasant weather prevails throughout the United States, the temperature ranging from 20 to 40 degrees above except in the northwest, where it is 10 degrees above. In the Canadian northwest the temperature is unusually high, ranging from zero to 20 degrees above.

Clear and balmy weather may be expected for the next two or three days, becoming slightly colder Wednesday.

The highest temperature here yesterday was 39 degrees; the lowest this morning was 27 degrees.

Forecast for Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—Fair till Wednesday; west winds.

For Michigan and Wisconsin—Fair till Wednesday; slightly cooler; northwest winds.

Stations.	Wind.	Tem.	Vel.
Buffalo, cloudless	SW	32	16
Cleveland, cloudy	SW	32	6
Toledo, cloudless	W	32	12
St. Louis, cloudless	W	42	20
Kansas City, cloudless	NW	38	6
Indianapolis, cloudless	SW	34	6
Chicago, cloudless	W	30	22
Des Moines, cloudless	NW	32	6
St. Paul, cloudless	W	28	12
Bismarck, cloudless	NW	20	10
Moorhead, cloudless	NW	20	10
North Platte, cloudless	W	22	8
Minnedosa, partly cldy	NW	10	lt
Alpena, cloudless	W	32	12
Sault Ste Marie, fair	NW	32	8

*Below zero.
Geo. H. Hagen, Observer.

LOCAL.

Political Equality club.
Police gobbling up tramps.
Metal polishers in session.
Entertainments for the week.
New dicker as to sugar bounty.
Stockholders are held to be liable.
Honor day at St. John's church.
Several heavy suits entered in court.
Views of Methodist clergymen on the time limit.
Opinion of City Solicitor Read on gas trustee matters.
A heavy shipper complains of treatment at the hands of railroads.

UNITED STATES.

Suicide of a prominent man in Fort Wayne.
Fulton county farmers to run their own grist mill.
Correspondence between Chile and the United States.
President Harrison's message to congress on the Chilean trouble.

TO RUN THEIR OWN MILL.

Fulton County Farmers Going Into Business.

They Have Organized a Fifty Thousand Dollar Milling and Commercial Company.

Wauseon, Jan. 25.—(Special)—For a number of years our farmers have agitated the question of all uniting in a company and building a grist mill. The matter has at last come to a focus. Saturday they met and organized their company as an incorporation under state laws.

The directors purchased the Orrall saw mill property, and will erect a grist mill on that site, using the old power.

This property abuts on the L. S. & M. S. railroad, and gives them the use of railway facilities.

It has always been thought that the much talked of plan would never be put into practice, but last Saturday's work proved to the contrary. All of the company's members are farmers, and the leading spirits are Alliance and Patrons of Industry. Nearly $50,000 stock has been raised.

The present milling company is strong financially.

This is the first move in this section on the part of any of the agricultural organizations to put into execution any of their much talked of ideas, and the result will be watched with interest.

BLEW OUT HIS BRAINS.

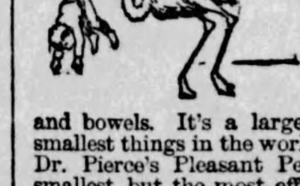
A Texas Man Commits Suicide in Fort Wayne.

He Left a Note Stating That His Young and Handsome Wife Had Been Untrue to Him.

Ft. Wayne, Ind., Jan. 25.—Howell Brown, a prominent citizen of El Paso, Tex., and county clerk of that place, committed suicide here yesterday by shooting himself with a bulldog revolver.

Brown married a handsome Fort Wayne girl three months ago, and soon after went to New York to rest and regain his health, which has been poor for several years. While he was in New York his young wife remained with relatives here.

A few days ago Brown returned unexpectedly, and evidently found a condition of affairs that drove him to the rash act, for in a note which he left he accuses his wife of infidelity.



Taken away—sick headache, bilious headache, dizziness, constipation, indigestion, bilious attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. It's a large contract, but the smallest things in the world do the business—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They're the smallest, but the most effective. They go to work in the right way. They cleanse and renovate the system thoroughly—but they do it mildly and gently. You feel the good they do—but you don't feel them doing it. As a Liver Pill, they're unequaled. Sugar-coated, easy to take, and put up in vials, and hermetically sealed, and thus always fresh and reliable.

A perfect vest-pocket remedy, in small vials, and only *one* necessary for a laxative or *three* for a cathartic.

They're the *cheapest* pill you can buy, because they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

You only pay for *the good* you get.
Can you ask more?
That's the *peculiar* plan all Dr. Pierce's medicines are sold on, through druggists.

FORD SILK HATTER
Alfred Ford
Manufacturer of and dealer in
Silk and Stiff
HATS!
208 Summit St.
Altering and repairing Silk, Stiff and Soft Hats a specialty.

RAITZ & LAWRENCE
PLUMBERS!
Gas and Steam Fitters!
Have removed from 33 Adams St., to
631 & 633 St. Clair St.

SPICY READING.

Chilean Correspondence Has Been Turned Over

To the Congress of the United States.

The Whole Trouble Reviewed at Length.

Balmaceda's Battles With His People.

A Most Interesting Statement of Facts Leading Up to a Condition of Affairs That Has Roused This Country to a Warlike Feeling.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The Chilean correspondence from the department of state forms a volume of several hundred printed pages. It begins with Minister Egan's dispatch of August 15, 1890, notifying the department of the beginning of the controversy between the executive and legislative departments of Chilean government resulting finally in the overthrow of President Balmaceda. The revolution was proclaimed January 6, 1891, in the name of the national congress. The progress of events was closely followed by Egan and reported. On January 17 he telegraphed that the congressional fleet was about to blockade the Chilean ports. He advised consuls to protest and said the squadron was needed for the protection of United States interests. April 25 the arrival of Admiral McCann at Talcahuana on the Pensacola was reported.

Previous to this Mr. Egan had reported the uniform kindness and courtesy shown to him and the United States consuls in Chile by the government. On March 8 he telegraphed the minister of foreign affairs urgently requesting that the government of the United States permit one of our ships to carry from Valparaiso to Montevideo a sum of about $4,000,000 bar silver which was required for the payment of the interest on the national debt abroad, the Chilean government fearing its capture by the revolted fleet if the sum were sent in the regular course of business. Consent for this was not given, and on July 28 Mr. Egan informed Mr. Blaine that the British warship Espiegle was placed at the disposal of the Chilean government for that purpose and that the silver was placed aboard at Talcahuana. Pending a reply to this message Mr. Egan was advised that the Pensacola had arrived at Valparaiso, that the Baltimore was about to depart from Montevideo and that the San Francisco would sail from San Francisco on March 23.

Believed in Balmaceda's Strength.

Mr. Egan wrote that the revolutionists could not command over 4,000 or 5,000 troops, while the government had 30,000. April 6 a telegram announced the decree closing the Chilian ports. Secretary Blaine responded that the United States government reserved the right to consider any case that might arise under it. Mr. Egan advised that the German and English ministers protested strongly against the decree, but he avoided such action, obtaining assurances that American vessels would not be subjected to any inconvenience. The German and English vessels were detained at Coronel under the above decree, in consequence of which squadrons from these two countries were ordered to Chile. April 21 Mr. Egan telegraphed that the Chilean government urgently requested the United States to favorably consider the overtures of the Chilean minister in Washington for the purchase of a man-of-war. July 3 a reply was sent that the United States had no vessels to sell.

April 24 Egan asked if he could offer mediation in connection with the Brazilian and French ministers to restore peace, stating his belief that it would be acceptable. Secretary Blaine April 25, authorized him so to act, and in a note of April 26 expressed a hope that the offer of mediation would end the deplorable state of affairs there. May 4 Mr. Egan informed Mr. Blaine that the good offices of the United States, Brazil and France had been cordially accepted by the government of Chile in the revolution, those of England and Germany having been declined. A note from Mr. Egan of the same date contained the following significant paragraph in view of the later criticisms upon him by the congressionalists:

Revolutionists Negotiate for Peace.

"The British flagship brought, a few days ago, from the leaders of the revolution in the north, documents fully empowering a number of gentlemen here to represent them, and this committee of seven persons, five of whom are protected by safe conduct of the government, is now holding conference with this legation for the purpose of formulating a basis upon which the opposition would be willing to enter into an arrangement."

These negotiations failed, which fact and the presence of the Itata, a revolutionary transport, at San Diego, Cal., were communicated to the department. May 8 Consul McCreery, at Valparaiso, notified the department that officers of the South American Steamship company claimed the Itata and said it had been taken by the revolutionists without the consent of the company.

The correspondence with the state department about the Itata is not important, but on September 17 Mr. Egan reported that in an interview with Errozuriz, then acting minister of foreign affairs, he admitted that a mistake was made on the part of those responsible for the Itata transaction and that the United States could not consistently have taken any other position.

May 14 Assistant Secretary Wharton informed Mr. Egan that it was reported in Washington that Balmaceda threatened to shoot envoys of the congressional party, and he was instructed that if insurgent envoys came within the jurisdiction of President Balmaceda relying on the offer of mediation or on invitation of the mediators he must insist that under any circumstances they should have the ordinary treatment of a flag of truce. Under date of May 18 Mr. Egan gave a lengthy account of the negotiations.

May 6 an attempt was made to assassinate Godoy, government minister of the interior, by exploding two bombs thrown at him from on horseback. Godoy was representing the government, and incensed at this attempt, he declared negotiations off and said the unsafe conduct granted the revolutionist negotiators would be considered canceled. Against this Mr. Egan and associates protested and conducted the revolutionists, acting under safe conduct, to the legations. The representatives of the revolutionists thus protected were Messrs. Melchir Conchai Torro, Eulojio Altamirano, Charles Walker Martinez, Gregorio Donoso and Pedro Montt, present Chilean minister to Washington. Belasario Prats did not need a safe conduct, and Eduardo Matte acted without one.

Peace Negotiations Broken Off.

The next day, May 7, the president disavowed M. Godoy's violent action and repudiation of the safe conduct, but the negotiations for peace were declared off. Mr. Egan said:

"Of the seven gentlemen who composed the committee of delegates of the opposition, six had, previous to the issue of the safe conduct, been concealed in Santiago, and one, M. Prats, had been living here openly. The government having accorded to the five who were named in the safe conduct and to M. Prats permission to leave the country, I communicated with Rear Admiral McCann, who offered to take them on board the Baltimore to Calla, but before arrangements could be made for leaving the Baltimore received orders from the navy department to sail on another duty. The generous offer of the admiral is, however, very highly appreciated here. Subsequently only two of the number, Pedro Montt and Eulojio Altamirano, elected to avail of the permission to leave, and those gentlemen were escorted to Valparaiso by myself and colleagues and were placed by us in safety on board the French corvette Volta on the 15th inst."

June 1 Mr. Egan was instructed to ascertain whether the good offices of this government could in any way be used for the termination of the conflict in Chile. Pursuant to instructions from the state department, Mr. Egan June 3 characterized as an absurd exaggeration the newspaper reports on the situation, and reiterated his previous statement that the government forces far outnumbered those of the revolutionists, who relied chiefly on the navy; that Coquimbo and all southern Chile was under government control, and that the session of congress was proceeding as usual. This information was elaborated in a note to Mr. Blaine of the same date. Admiral McCann confirmed Mr. Egan's opinion, saying: "The success of the revolutionary army is about hopeless." Six days later Mr. Egan wrote that while the revolutionists were not inclined to make any reasonable peace propositions, the Chilean government was well disposed to enter into any that might be made. Letters from Admiral McCann were enclosed to substantiate the latter opinion, which stated that he (McCann) had advised a truce. In one of these letters Admiral McCann says:

McCann Commends Egan's Conduct.

"In my interview with Capt. Montt (now president of Chile) and Senor Errazuriz I stated that our minister to Chile had been subjected to much undeserved abuse by the revolutionary party and their sympathizers, and that there was no doubt of Mr. Egan's impartiality in his conduct as our representative, or that he had been befriending many of the opposition and had protected them and saved them from punishment. Senor Errazuriz remarked that he was aware of the fact, and that he had the highest regard for Mr. Egan."

June 26 Mr. Wharton telegraphed to Mr. Egan that the impression in Washington was that the insurgents would accept the mediation of the United States, and asked whether Balmaceda, if the insurgents concurred, would accept our good offices to restore peace. In response to this Mr. Egan wrote, inclosing the correspondence between Admiral McCann and Errazuriz of the insurgents, and between McCann and himself, and expressed the opinion that in the present temper of the parties attempts at mediation would be fruitless. In this correspondence McCann, writing to Errazuriz offering to mediate, quoted from a letter to him (McCann) from Mr. Egan, in which the latter expressed the opinion that "the government cannot be disturbed." Errazuriz declined McCann's offer, taking occasion to dissent from Mr. Egan's opinion, and later the admiral is understood to have acknowledged that he made a mistake in quoting from the letter. The expression quoted was used by Errazuriz, who was minister of foreign affairs for the junta, to prove Mr. Egan's partisan preference for an attachment to the Balmaceda government. Mr. Egan stated that the letter was written before McCann's confidential information, but that the expression which gave offense to the junta was but a part of a sentence, and that the letter as a whole did not bear a partisan or unfavorable character. The expression is contained in the following sentence:

"The government has now about 30,000 regular troops and about 10,000 armed police. If these men continue loyal, and I believe they will, it seems to me that the government cannot be disturbed and a continuance of the present state of things must be ruinous for every interest in Chile. It is therefore a duty in the interest of humanity to do everything possible to restore peace and save the country from further bloodshed and ruin."

He concludes:

"You can assure the gentlemen of the opposition in the north that my best and most cordial efforts will be freely and fully at their disposal for the attainment of these ends."

Referring to reports in United States papers of cruelties and atrocities practiced by both parties to the war in Chile, Mr. Egan wrote, July 16, that they were either gross inventions or exaggerations. He had investigated the reports that the revolutionists were cruelly treating their prisoners, but they turned out to be entirely unfounded.

Egan and the Cable Line.

During June and early in July the efforts of the Central and South American Telegraph company to extend a land line from Valparaiso to the Argentine frontier were the subject of numerous dispatches between Mr. Egan and the department of state. Mr. Egan was asked to use his good offices in behalf of the company, but replied that the government could not be expected to grant any favors as long as the company refused to open direct communication with Valparaiso, the line having been cut by the insurgents. The government finally offered to pay the expense of restoring communication and to guarantee against damages to the cable. Under this proposition the company opened communication in the open sea off Iquique, which was witnessed by United States and insurgent naval vessels. This was charged as an undue interposition by Mr. Egan and the United States in exercising constraint on an American company to restore communication between Valparaiso and the rest of the world.

Mr. Wharton wrote to Mr. Egan July 21 that his want of success in endeavoring to restore peace should not dishearten him nor cause any relaxation of his friendly offices. He was also advised of the presence in Washington of Senors Montt and Varos, representing the congressional party and seeking recognition. This was refused because the time had not come to determine the status of the congressional party. This was in no wise a decision on the merits of the main question; merely the practice of governments. On June 2 Senor Lazcang, Chilean minister, had protested against the reception of Messrs. Montt and Varos.

"We'll Protect the Flag," Says Wharton.

June 25 Mr. Egan telegraphed that the Chilean government required, as a condition of clearing cargoes from Chilean ports, that if ships should be forcibly compelled to enter insurgent ports their liberation should be exacted by the fleets of their respective nations. The English, French and German ministers gave the authority required, and he asked if he could do the same. The department declined to give him the authority, saying: "The United States will always take proper steps to protect vessels carrying the flag." May 28 Mr. Wharton communicated to Mr. Egan the first intimation of the dissatisfaction felt in certain quarters over his presence and conduct in Chile. D. H. B. Davis, a citizen of the United States at Lima, wrote to Mr. Blaine that a high and respectable authority (English) "reported that Mr. Egan was advising the Chilean government to grant letters of marque to privateers as a war measure."

Replying to this July 30, Mr. Egan states that he never gave Chile any advice as to the conduct of the war and said:

"I have endeavored to maintain, as I am bound under my instructions to do, cordial relations with the government to which I am accredited. At the same time I have the assurance that I have retained the friendship and confidence of all the leaders of the opposition. As an evidence of this I may point to to the part which I was enabled to take in the negotiations for the re-establishing of peace inaugurated in the beginning of May and to the fact that the conferences then held of the delegates of the revolutionary party were, with the full knowledge and consent of the government, held in the legation."

The Nacional, a revolutionary organ at Iquiqui, severely criticized Mr. Egan.

Continued on Sixth Page.

HAS COME AT LAST

President Harrison's Message to Congress

Touching on the Chilean Situation.

Minister Egan Receives Strong Indorsement.

The Administration Stands by Him.

United States Sailors Were Brutally Beaten and Murdered Because of Enmity Toward This Government — What Will Congress Do?

Washington, Jan. 25.—The following is President Harrison's message on the Chilean situation sent to congress today:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message delivered to congress at the beginning of the present session, after a brief statement of the facts then in the possession of this government touching the assault, in the streets of Valparaiso, Chile, upon the sailors of the United States steamship Baltimore on the evening of the 16th of October last, I said: "This government is now awaiting the result of an investigation which has been conducted by the criminal court at Valparaiso. It is reported unofficially that the investigation is about completed, and it is expected that the result will soon be communicated to this government, together with some adequate and satisfactory response to the note by which the attention of Chile was called to this incident. If these just expectations should be disappointed or further needless delay intervene, I will, by special message, bring this matter again to the attention of congress for such action as may be necessary."

Time for Action.

In my opinion the time has now come when I should lay before the congress and the country the correspondence between this government and the government of Chile, from the time of the breaking out of the revolution against Balmaceda, together with all other facts in the possession of the executive department relating to this matter.

The diplomatic correspondence is herewith transmitted, together with some correspondence between the naval officers for the time in command in Chilean waters, and the secretary of the navy, and also the evidence taken at the Mare Island navy yard since the arrival of the Baltimore at San Francisco. I do not deem it necessary in this communication to attempt any full analysis of the correspondence or of the evidence.

A brief re-statement of the international questions involved and of the reasons why the responses of the Chilean government are satisfactory is all that I deem necessary.

Egan Indorsed.

It may be well, at the outset, to say that whatever may have been said in this country or in Chile in criticism of Mr. Egan, our minister at Santiago, the true history of this exciting period in Chilean affairs, from the outbreak of the revolution until this time, discloses no act on the part of Mr. Egan unworthy of his position, or that could justly be the occasion of serious animadversion or criticism.

He has, I think, on the whole, borne himself, in very trying circumstances, with dignity, discretion and courage, and has conducted the correspondence with ability, courtesy and fairness.

The Right of Asylum.

It is worth while also at the beginning to say that the right of Mr. Egan to give shelter in the legation to certain adherents of the Balmaceda government who applied to him for asylum has been denied by the Chilean authorities, nor has any demand been made for the surrender of these refugees.

That there was urgent need of an asylum is shown by Mr. Egan's note of August 24, 1891, describing the disorders that prevailed in Santiago, and by the evidence of Capt. Schley as to the pillage and violence that prevailed at Valparaiso.

The correspondence discloses, however, that the request of Mr. Egan for a safe conduct from the country, in behalf of these refugees was denied.

The precedents cited by him in the correspondence, particularly the case of the revolution in Peru in 1865, did not leave the Chilean government in a position to deny the right of asylum to political refugees, and seemed very clearly to support Mr. Egan's contention that a safe conduct to neutral territory was a necessary and acknowledged incident of the asylum.

These refugees have very recently, without formal safe conduct, but by the acquiescence of the Chilean authorities, been placed on board the Yorktown and are now being conveyed to Callao, Peru.

This incident might be considered wholly closed, but for the disrespect manifested toward this government by the close and offensive police surveillance of the legation premises which was maintained during most of the period of the stay of the refugees therein.

Dogged by Chilean Police.

After the date of my annual message, and up to the time of the transfer of the refugees to the Yorktown, the legation premises seem to have been surrounded by police, in uniform, and police agents or detectives, in citizens dress, who offensively scrutinized persons entering or leaving the legation and, on one or more occasions, arrested members of the minister's family.

Commander Evans, who by my direction recently visited Mr. Egan at Santiago, in his telegram to the navy department, described the legation as "a veritable prison," and states that the police agents or detectives were, after his arrival, withdrawn during his stay.

It appears further, from the note of Mr. Egan of November 20, 1891, that on one occasion at least these police agents, whom he declares to be known to him, invaded the legation premises pounding upon the windows and using insulting and threatening language towards persons therein.

This breach of the right of a minister to freedom from police espionage and restraint seems to have been so flagrant that the Argentine minister, who was dean of the diplomatic corps, having observed it, felt called upon to protest against it to the Chilean minister of foreign affairs.

The Chilean authorities have, as will be observed from the correspondence, charged the refugees and the inmates of the legation with insulting the police; but it seems to me incredible that men whose lives were in jeopardy, and whose safety could only be secured by retirement and quietness, should have sought to provoke a collision which could only end in their destruction, or so aggravate their condition by intensifying a popular feeling that, at one time, so threatened the legation as to require Mr. Egan to appeal to the minister of foreign affairs.

But the most serious incident disclosed by the correspondents is that upon the sailors of the Baltimore in the streets of Valparaiso on October 16 last. In my annual message, speaking upon the information then in my possession, I said: "So far as I have yet been able to learn no other explanation of this bloody work has been suggested than that it had its origin in hostility to these men as sailors of the United States, wearing the uniform of their government, and not in any individual act or personal animosity."

The Report Unsatisfactory.

We have now received from the Chilean government an abstract of the conclusions of the fiscal general upon the testimony taken by the judge of crimes in an investigation which was made to extend over nearly three months. I very much regret to be compelled to say that this report does not enable me to modify the conclusion announced in my annual message.

I am still of the opinion that our sailors were assaulted, beaten, stabbed and killed, for what the government of the United States had done, or was charged with having done, by its civil officers and naval commanders.

If that be the true aspect of the case the injury was to the government of the United States, not to those poor sailors who were assaulted in a manner so brutal, and so cowardly.

The Legal Aspect.

Before attempting to give an outline of the facts upon which this conclusion rests, I think it right to say a word or two upon the legal aspect of the case.

The Baltimore was in the harbor of Valparaiso by virtue of that general invitation which nations are held to extend to the war vessels of other powers with which they have friendly relations. This invitation, I think, must be held ordinarily to embrace the privilege of such communication with the sore as is reasonable, necessary, and proper for the comfort and convenience of the officers and men of such vessel.

Capt. Schley testifies that when his vessel returned to Valparaiso, on September 14, the city officers, as is customary, extended the hospitalities of the city to his officers and crew.

It is not claimed that every personal collision, or injury, in which a sailor or officer of such naval vessel visiting the shore may be involved, raises an international question; but I am clearly of the opinion that where such sailors or officers are assaulted by a resident populace, animated by hostility to the government whose uniform these sailors and officers wear, and in resentment of acts done by their government, not by them, this nation must take notice of the event as one involving an infraction of its rights and dignity; not in a secondary way, as where a citizen is injured and presents his claim through his own government, but in a primary way, precisely as if its minister or consul, or the flag itself, had been the object of the same character of assault.

The officers and sailors of the Baltimore were in the harbor of Valparaiso under the orders of their government, not by their own choice. They were upon the shore by the implied invitation of the government of Chile, and with the approval of their commanding officer; and it does not distinguish their case from that of a consul that his stay is more permanent or that he holds the expressed invitation of the local government to justify his long residence.

Nor does it affect the question that the injury was the act of a mob. If there had been no participation by the police or military in this cruel work and no neglect of their part to extend protection, the case would still be one, in my opinion, when its extent and character are considered, involving international rights.

The Baltimore Incident.

The incidents of the affair are, briefly, as follows:

On the 16th of October last, Capt. Schley, commanding the United States steamer Baltimore, gave shore leave to 117 petty officers and sailors of his ship. These men left the ship about 1:30 p. m. No incident of violence occurred; none of our men were arrested; no complaint was lodged against them; nor did any collision or outbreak occur until about 6 p. m.

Capt. Schley states that he was himself on shore and about the streets of the city until 5:30 p. m.; that he met very many of his men who were on leave; that they were sober and were conducting themselves with propriety, saluting Chilean and other officers as they met them.

Other officers of the ship, and Capt. Jenkins, of the Merchant ship Keweenaw, corroborated Capt. Schley as to the general sobriety and good behavior of our men.

The sisters of charity of the hospital to which our wounded men were taken, when inquired of, stated that they were sober when received. If the situation had been otherwise, we must believe the Chilean police authorities would have made arrests.

About 6 p. m. the assaulting began, and it is remarkable that the investigation by the judge of crimes, though so protracted, does not enable him to give any more satisfactory account of its origin than is found in the statement that it began between drunken sailors.

Repeatedly in the correspondence it is asserted that it was impossible to learn the precise cause of the riot. The minister of foreign affairs, Matta, in his telegram to Mr. Montt, under date December 31, states that the quarrel began between two sailors in a tavern and was continued in the street, persons who were passing joining in it.

The testimony of Talbot, an apprentice, who was with Riggin, is that the outbreak in which they were involved began by Chilean sailors spitting in the face of Talbot, which was resented by a knock down. It appears that Riggin and Talbot were at the time unaccompanied by any others of their shipmates.

These two men were immediately beset by a crowd of Chilean citizens and sailors, through which they broke their way to the street car and entered it for safety. They were pursued driven from the car and Riggin was so seriously beaten that he fell in the street apparently dead.

There is nothing in the report of the Chilean investigation made to us that seriously impeaches this testimony. It appears from Chilean sources that almost instantly, with a suddenness that strongly implies meditation and preparation, a mob, stated by the police authorities at one time to number 2,000, and at another 1,000, was engaged in the insult upon our sailors, who are represented as resisting "with stones, clubs and bright arms."

The report of the intendente of October 30 states that the fight began at 6 p. m. in three streets which are named; that information was received at the intendencia at 6:15 and the police arrived on the scene at 6:30, a full half hour after the assault began. At that time he says a mob of 2,000 men had collected and that for several squares there was the appearance of a "real battlefield."

In the Hands of a Mob.

The scene at this point is very graphically set before us by the Chilean testimony. The American sailors, who, after so long an examination, have not been found guilty of any breach of peace, so far as the Chilean authorities are able to discover, unarmed and defenceless, are fleeing for their lives, pursued by overwhelming numbers, and fighting only to aid their own escape from death or to succor some mate whose life is in greater peril.

Eighteen of them are brutally stabbed and beaten, while one Chilean seems, from the report, to have suffered some injury; but how serious or with what character of weapon, or whether by a missile thrown by our men or by some of his fellow rioters, is unascertained.

Stabbed in the Back.

The pretense that our men were fighting "with stones, clubs and bright arms" is, in view of these facts, incredible. It is further refuted by the fact that our prisoners, when searched, were absolutely without arms, only seven penknives being found in the possession of the men arrested, while there were received by our men more than 30 stab wounds, every one of which was inflicted in the back, and almost every contused wound was in the back, or back of the head.

The evidence of the ship's officer of the day is that even the jack knives of the

men were taken from them before leaving the ship.

As to the brutal nature of the treatment received by our men, the following extract from the account given of the affair by the La Patria newspaper, of Valparaiso, of October 17, cannot be regarded as too friendly:

Chilean Testimony.

"The Yankees, as soon as their pursuers gave chase, went by way of the Calle Del Arsenal towards the city car station. In the presence of an ordinary number of citizens, among whom were some sailors, the North Americans took seats in the street car to escape from the stones which the Chileans threw at them.

"It was believed for an instant that the North Americans had saved themselves from popular fury, but such was not the case. Scarcely had the car begun to move when a crowd gathered around and stopped its progress. Under these circumstances and without any cessation of the howling and throwing of stones at the North Americans, the conductor entered the car, and, seeing the risk of the situation to the vehicle, ordered them to get out.

"At the instant the sailors left the car in the midst of a hail of stones, the conductor received a stone blow on the head. One of the Yankee sailors managed to escape in the direction of the Plaza Wheelright, but the other was felled to the ground by a stone. Managing to raise himself from the ground where he lay he staggered in an opposite direction from the station.

"In front of the house of Senor Mazzazini he was again wounded, falling senseless and breathless."

No amount of evasion, or subterfuge, is able to cloud our clear vision of this brutal work. It should be noticed, in this connection, that our sailors, arrested for an examination, were during the four days following the arrest, every one discharged, no charge of any breach of the peace or other criminal conduct having been sustained against a single one of them.

The judge of crimes, Foster, in a note to the intendente, under date of October 22—before the dispatch from this government of the following day which aroused the authorities of Chile to a better sense of the gravity of the affair—says:

"Having presided temporarily over this court in regard to the seamen of the United States crusier Baltimore, who have been tried on account of the deplorable conduct which took place, etc.

The noticeable point here is that our sailors had been tried before the 22nd of October and that the trial resulted in their acquittal and return to their vessel.

It is quite remarkable and quite characteristic of the management of this affair by the Chilean authorities that we should not be advised that Seaman Davison, of the Baltimore, has been included in the indictment, his offence being, so far as I have been able to ascertain, that he attempted to defend a shipmate against an assailant who was striking at him with a knife.

The perfect vindication of our men is furnished by this report; one only is found to have been guilty of criminal fault, and that for an act clearly justifiable.

Chile's Police.

As to the part taken by the police in the affair the case made by Chile is also far from satisfactory. The point where Riggin was killed is only three minutes walk from the police station and not more than twice that distance from the intedencia; and yet, according to their official report, a full half hour elapsed after the assault began before the police were on the ground.

It has been stated that all but two of our men have said that the police did their duty. They evidence taken at Mare Island shows that if such a statement was procured from our men it was accomplished by requiring them to sign a writing in a language they did not understand and by the representation that it was a mere declaration that they had taken no part in the disturbance.

Lieut. McCrea, who acted as interpreter, says in his evidence that when our sailors were examined before the court, the subject of the conduct of the police was so carefully avoided that he reported the fact to Capt. Schley on his return to the vessel.

The evidence of the existence of animosity towards our sailors in the minds of sailors of the Chilean navy, and of the populace of Valparaiso, are so abundant and various as to leave no doubt in the minds of any one who will examine the papers submitted.

Hatred of Our Sailors.

It manifested itself in threatening and insulting gestures towards our men as they passed the Chilean men of war in their boats, and in the derisive and abusive epithets with which they greeted every appearance of an American sailor on the evening of the riot.

Capt. Schley reports that boats from the Chilean warships several times went out of their course to cross the beats of his boats, compelling them to back water. He complained of the discourtesy, and it was corrected.

That this feeling was shared by men of higher rank is shown by an incident related by Surgeon Stitt, of the Baltimore.

After the battle of Placilla he, with other medical officers of the war vessels in the harbor, was giving voluntary assistance to the wounded in the hospitals. The son of a Chilean army officer, high in rank, was under his care and when the father discovered it he flew into a passion and said he would rather have his son die than have Americans touch him, and at once had him removed from the ward.

This feeling is not well concealed in the dispatch of the foreign office, and had quite open expression in the disrespectful treatment of the American legation.

The Chilean boatmen in the bay refused, even for large offers of money, to return our sailors, who crowded the Mole, to their ship, when they were endeavoring to escape from the city on the night of the assault. The market boats of the Baltimore were threatened, and even quite recently the gig of Commander Evans, of the Yorktown, was stoned while waiting for him at the Mole.

Premeditated Attack.

The evidence of our sailors clearly shows that the attack was expected by the Chilean people, that threats had been made against our men, and in one case somewhat earlier in the afternoon the keeper of one house, into which some of our men had gone, closed his establishment in anticipation of the attack, which he advised them would be made when darkness came on.

In a report of Capt. Schley to the navy department he says: "In the only interview that I had with Judge Foster, who is investigating the case relative to the disturbances, before he was aware of the gravity of the matter, he informed me that the assault upon my men was the outcome of hatred for our people, among the lower classes, because they thought we had sympathized with the Chilean government on account of the Itata matter.

"Several of our men sought security from the mob by such complete or partial changes in their dress as would conceal the fact of their being seamen of the Baltimore and then found it possible to walk the streets without molestation."

These incidents conclusively establish that the attack was upon the uniform—the nationality—and not upon the men.

The origin of this feeling is probably found in the refusal of this government to give recognition to the congressional party, before it had established itself, in the seizure of the Itata for an alleged violation of the neutrality law, in the cable incident, and in the charge Admiral Brown conveyed information to Valparaiso [illegible].

It is not my purpose to enter here any defense of the action of this government in these matters.

Chile Must Come to Time.

It is enough for the present purpose to say, that if there was any breach of international comity or duty on our part it should have been made the subject of official complaint through diplomatic channels, or of reprisals for which a full responsibility was assumed.

We cannot consent that these incidents, and these perversions of the truth, shall be used to excite murderous attack upon our unoffending sailors, and the government of Chile go acquitted of responsibility.

In fact, the conduct of this government during the war in Chile was pursued along those lines of international duty which we had so strongly insisted upon on the part of other nations when this country was in the throes of active conflict.

We continued the established diplomatic relations with the government in power until it was overthrown and promptly and cordially recognized the new government when it was established.

The good offices of this government were offered to bring about a peaceful adjustment, and the interposition of Mr Egan to mitigate severities and to shelter adherents of the congressional party were effective and frequent.

The charge against Admiral Brown is too base to gain credence with any one who knows his high personal and professional character.

Apologize or Fight.

The message concludes by saying that the president feels compelled to stand upon the demands of the note of the 21st inst. to Minister Egan.

These demands are that the Chilean government must apologize and make reparation for the assault upon the Baltimore's sailors.

That the Matta circular note of December 13 must be withdrawn, and the language disavowed with as much publicity as it was circulated, or diplomatic relations will Chile will cease.

That Mr. Egan's recall will not be considered until these matters are disposed of.

After stating his reasons for making these demands, the president advises that they be confirmed and enforced by congress.

MARSHAL HASKELL,

Of Ashtabula, Will Fall Into Ben Wade's Berth.

Washington, Jan. 25.—(Special)—President Harrison sent to the senate this afternoon the name of W. C. Haskell, of Ashtabula, as United States Marshal, to succeed B. F. Wade.

Senator Sherman presented Mr. Haskell's papers to the attorney-general two years and a half ago, with his indorsement. The senator was then informed that a change would not be made until the completion of Mr. Wade's term. The papers have remained on file until today, when the nomination was sent in, Mr. Sherman's recommendation being honored.

Mr. Haskell has been mayor of Ashtabula for several terms, and is said to be a fine gentleman. He will assume his duties February 15.

THEY ASK LONGER DELAY.

An Official Note Received From Santiago.

President Montt is in the Mountains

And This Government Will Give Him a Couple of Days to Make Up His Mind in the Case.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Secretary Blaine received a cablegram to-day from Minister Egan, at Santiago, in which he states that President Montt was not at this time in Santiago, having gone to a watering place in the mountains of Chile, called "The Baths."

In the absence of President Montt, Senor Peroria, minister of foreign affairs, requested Minister Egan to ask a delay of one or two days of his government until President Montt could be recalled to Santiago.

On his return a reply will be sent to the demand of the United States for reparation.

It is understood that this delay will be granted, and that Secretary Blaine so informed Chilean Minister Montt this morning.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Chas. D. Parrish, of Air Line avenue, is on the sick list.

Mrs. Frank Wanzer has returned to her home in Canada.

Captain Morse, of Cleveland, is the guest of James Lathrop.

Joseph Granger, of Columbus, is shaking hands with old friends in Toledo.

S. M. Lock has gone to Concord, N. H., to attend the funeral of his father.

Humane Officer France returned yesterday from Cobleskill, N. Y., where he attended the funeral of his brother.

Miss Winefred Holland, of Saginaw, Mich., is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Edward W. Goetz, of 116 Eighteenth street.

Word from Lima announces that Mrs. Rev. T. L. Wiltsie cannot live but a few days. The lady has been an invalid for some time.

Secretary D. B. Smith left for Washington this afternoon, to represent the Toledo Produce Exchange in the national board of trade. He is also a member of the straight channel committee.

Miss Clara Hoagland entertained Miss Minnie Roth and Mr. W. S. Crooks Sunday at her home on Prouty avenue. Music both vocal and instrumental, helped to while away a very pleasant evening.

Women as Inventors.

While those who decry women use as one of their chief arguments the statement that women have no inventive faculty, women, it seems, from the actual official returns, go straight on inventing. Not to speak of Catharine Greene, the wife of General Nathaniel Greene, who undoubtedly invented the cotton-gin, and whose second husband induced her to abate her fear of ridicule and claim an interest in it, or of Mrs. Walton's achievements with noise-deadening, with smoke-burning, and with similar experiments, there are many other inventions by women of equal importance. One woman has invented a method of converting a barrel of oil into ten thousand cubic feet of gas; another has invented a sewing machine that needs no threading; others have invented the ruffling and quilting attachments to such machines, and arrangements for sewing duck and leather. One such attachment made a fortune for Miss Helen Blanchard; and a new baby-carriage brought to its inventor, a woman, the sum of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Another woman has invented a superior street-sweeper; another a spinning-wheel carrying as many as forty threads; another, a plan for heating cars; another, a screw-crank for steamships; and a chain-elevator, a horse-shoe machine, a reaper and mower, a danger signal, and so on without end, owe their existence to the brains of women. It was Miss Knight who invented a complicated machine for making the square-bottomed paper bag, and refused fifty thousand for the patent, and who also invented another machine that does the work of thirty pairs of hands in folding the bags. It is Mrs. Armstrong who has invented a machine for feeding cattle on trains; it is Josephine Davis who has invented an arrangement of lamps and rubber cloth for hot vapor bath at home; Mrs. Beastly, a machine for turning out complete barrels by the hundred; Anna Connolly, a practical fire-escape; Mrs. Bailey, an attachment to beds by means of which the patient can raise and lower himself. And among all these inventions none is perhaps of a more pleasing and grateful character than that of Mrs. Nancy Johnson, who invented the first ice-cream freezer, but who, not so wise as some of her sisters, sold her patent for fifteen hundred dollars, all ice-creams previous to her crank having been made by a slow and laborious stirring.—Harper's Bazar.

GREETED WITH CHEERS.

President Harrison's Message Loudly Applauded.

Read in Both Houses of Congress To-Day.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Who Will Consider It Deliberately.

Washington, Jan. 25.—(Special)—Early this morning the rumors of war were rife, from every quarter came the talk of war, all probably occasioned by the fact that the president's message would be sent to congress to-day. The message was brought shortly after the hour of convening and during the reading the most profound attention was given and at the conclusion was vociferously applauded by the entire house. By every one, irrespective of party, it is heartily complimented for the manly stand taken.

Just now the war cloud hangs low and it means an apology or a fight.

The more conservative think the Chileans would appreciate the situation and make proper reparation, but those who know the people think that it is very improbable.

In the house the message was greeted with cheers.

In the senate the message was read and referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

CITY SOLICITOR READ

Passes Upon Some Legal Questions Propounded

By Trustee Backus as to the Powers of the Gas Trustees on Some Schemes Now Under Consideration.

It will be remembered that some days ago, when the pumping plant project was before the natural gas trustees, the question was raised as to how, if it were concluded to make the purchase, the machinery could be paid for. Mr. Backus submitted the question to City Solicitor Read, and that official makes the following reply:

"I am in receipt of your inquiry of 12th inst. You say, 'The city gas trustees have under consideration a proposition to put in a pumping gas engine plant some 30 miles south of this city, involving a probable expenditure of about $30,000.' And you say you 'desire to know whether in the absence of the amount in the treasury to meet the expenditure, have the board authority to incur such debt payable in money and not in certificates.'

"In reply I have to say: Section 2702 R. S. prohibits the making of such contract involving the expenditure of money, unless the money is in the treasury unappropriated for other purposes, and declares that such contract, if made, shall be void.

"The board of natural gas trustees cannot make such contract payable in money unless the money is in the treasury unappropriated for any other purposes; nor could certificates of indebtedness be issued for such purpose."

Another question was raised last Monday evening by Mr. Backus as to whether, the limit having been reached as to expenditure for territory under the act providing for the plant, additional expense could be incurred for territory. This Mr. Backus also submitted to Mr. Read, and the reply follows:

"I am in receipt of yours of the 21st inst., in which you call to my attention the act authorizing the city to issue $750,000 of bonds for the purpose of constructing a natural gas plant, and in which you give a detailed statement of how the proceeds of such bonds when issued have been expended, showing that the entire amount has been expended by the board of natural gas trustees, and that all but $16,680.62 of the $150,000 limit in said act for the procuring of necessary gas territory and sinking and purchasing gas wells has been expended. You then ask, 'does the law warrant or permit them—the natural gas trustees—to go on making purchases of territory and sinking gas wells, using other funds in their hands or on credit, or by issuing certificates of indebtedness in liquidation of such obligations?'

"In reply I have to say that in my opinion the limit of $150,000 that could be expended for the procuring of gas territory and the sinking and purchasing of wells has reference solely to the proceeds of bonds issued in accordance with said act, and that if the natural gas trustees have funds in their hands unappropriated for other purposes, and additional territory and wells are necessarily included in the running expenses of said plant, they can devote such funds as in their judgment may be deemed proper for such purchase of territory or the sinking of wells.

"They cannot purchase either territory or wells or contract for sinking wells unless they have the money in the treasury unappropriated for other purposes, and that money is set aside for the purpose of liquidating the obligations incurred in the contracts. Neither have they the power to issue certificates of indebtedness in liquidation of such obligations'

"Section 2702 R. S governs the natural gas trustees in regard to such contracts and it declares that contracts made without the money in the treasury shall be void."

WE ARE FOR PEACE, BUT—

Resolutions Adopted at the Toledo Produce Exchange.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation, having passed resolutions recommending that the president of the United States submit to Chile a proposition for the friendly arbitration of the questions at issue and requesting all commercial bodies to do the same, the Toledo Produce exchange this day, President F. I. King in the chair, passed the following, offered by Hon. C. A. King:

The Toledo Produce Exchange desires to express the opinion that the present relations between our government and the Republic of Chile are such as to challenge the solicitude and regret of all our citizens, but which, by nice, careful management may not necessarily result in war; therefore be it

Resolved, While we pledge ourselves to the unflinching support of the government if war must become the arbiter of peace between the two governments, this exchange is in favor of submitting the question at issue to the mediation and judgment of other, and friendly powers; therefore

Resolved, That our representative in congress and the Ohio delegation exhaust all honorable and liberal efforts to prevent war.

Resolved, That our delegate to the nation alboard of trade use his influence in that body to preserve an honorable peace.

TIFFIN NOTES.

Death From Grip—Glass Works Change Hands.

Tiffin, Jan. 25.—(Special)—Mrs. Lucinda Rogers died this morning, aged 63, of the grip.

Messrs. S. B. Sneath, R. D. Sneath and J. W. Geiger, capitalists of this city, have purchased the plant of the Tiffin glass works and will operate it as the Sneath Glass company.

The Majesty of the Law.

"Say, mister, I'm awful hungry, and I haven't had a drink for two days." "I'm sorry," said the kind-hearted policeman, "but I don't see how I can help you." "You can, though. Just lend me your helmet and coat till I go around to the side door, of this restaurant."—Washington Star.

A DECLARATION OF WAR.

Facts from American History of Special Interest Now.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Congress has only declared war once, and that was on June 18, 1812. On the first day of June President Madison sent to congress a message, in which he reiterated the wrongs done this country by Great Britain. In summing up the situation he said:

"We behold, in fine, on the side of Great Britain, a state of war against the United States, and on the side of the United States a state of peace toward Great Britain. Whether the United States shall continue passive under these progressive usurpations and under accumulative wrongs, or, opposing force to force, in defense of their national rights, shall commit a just cause into the hands of the Almighty, the disposer of events, avoiding all connection which might entangle it in the contest, or views of other powers, and preserving a constant readiness to concur in an honorable re-establishment of peace and friendship, is a solemn question which the constitution wisely confides to the legislative department of the government. In recommending it to their early deliberations I am happy in the assurance that the decision will be worthy the enlightened and patriotic councils of a virtuous, a free, and a powerful nation."

In spite of the warm language of the message, there was a good deal of opposition to do anything. Mr. Calhoun, in the house, led in support of war, and he it was who reported from the military affairs committee the bill declaring war. The bill passed the house on June 4, the vote being 79 ayes to 49 nays. It did not pass the senate until June 17, the yeas being 19, the nays 13. The measure, as approved by President Madison on June 18, was as follows:

An act declaring war between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof and the United States of America and their territories.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled, that war be, and the same is, hereby declared to exist between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof and the United States of America and their territories, and that the president of the United States is hereby authorized to use the whole land and naval force of the United States to carry the same into effect, and to issue to private armed vessels of the United States commissions or letters of marque and general reprisal in such form as he shall think proper, and under the seal of the United States, against the vessels, goods and effects of the government of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the subjects thereof.

This country did not declare war against Mexico. Some people think it did, and perhaps some people are more than half right, but the official records put the declaration into the mouth of Mexico. On Monday, May 11, 1846, President Polk sent a message to congress in which he told the story of diplomatic and other strife between the United States and Mexico. In that communication he said:

"The existing state of the relations between the United States and Mexico renders it proper that I should bring the subject to the consideration of congress. In my message at the commencement of your present session the state of these relations, the causes which led to the suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the two countries in March, 1845, and the long continued and unredressed wrongs and injuries committed by the Mexican government on citizens of the United States in their persons and property were briefly set forth."

After giving a complete sketch of the difficulties and disagreements between Mexico and this country, President Polk went on to say:

"Our forbearance has gone to such an extreme as to be mistaken in its character. Had we acted with vigor in repelling the insults and redressing the injuries inflicted by Mexico at the commencement, we should doubtless have escaped all the difficulties in which we are now involved. Instead of this, however, we have been exerting our best efforts to propitiate her good will. In further vindication of our rights and defence of our territory, I invoke the prompt action of congress to recognize the existence of the war, and to place at the disposition of the executive means of prosecuting the war with vigor, and thus hastening the restoration of peace.

"To this end I recommend that authority should be given to call into the public service a large body of volunteers to serve for not less than six or twelve months, unless sooner discharged. A volunteer force is beyond question more efficient than any other description of citizen soldiers, and it is not to be doubted that a number far beyond that required would readily rush to the field upon the call of their country.

"I further recommend that a liberal provision be made for sustaining our entire military force and furnishing it with the supplies and munitions of war. The most energetic and prompt measures and the immediate appearance of arms of a large and overpowering force are recommended to congress as the most certain and efficient means of bringing the existing collision with Mexico to a speedy and successful termination."

There is nothing hasty in the senate's action; they wasted all day before it decided to what committee the message should be referred whether foreign relations or military affairs. Senator Calhoun argued against anything and everything with the utmost deliberation.

In the house they settled down to business at once in spite of opposition. As soon as the message had been read, Mr. Haralson, chairman of the military affairs committee, introduced a bill which supported the president's position. Representatives Haralson, Brinkerhoff, Brockenborough, Jacob Thompson and Jefferson Davis talked for a while of the distinctions which could be drawn between war and hostility.

There was a strong sentiment averse to putting the onus of declaring war on the Mexicans, but the acts as passed succeeded in relieving the administration considerably. Garrett Davis, however, insisted to the last that the war was not commenced by Mexico, but by President Polk. The title of the act as approved was "An Act Providing for the Prosecution of the Existing War Between the United States and the Republic of Mexico." The preamble read: "Whereas, by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between the United States and the Republic of Mexico." Authority was given the president to "prosecute the war to a speedy and successful conclusion," and the sum of $10,000,000 was voted.

The naval section of the act authorized the president "forthwith to complete all the public armed vessels now authorized by law, and to purchase or charter, arm, equip and man such merchant vessels and steamboats as, upon examination, may be found fit or easily converted into armed vessels fit for the public service, and in such number as he may deem necessary for the protection of the seaboard, lake coast and the general defence of the country."

The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is worthy your confidence. It is peculiar in that it strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. Give it a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

SEE THE REDUCTIONS WE ARE MAKING

AT

OUR JANUARY CLEARING SALE

A DETERMINATION TO WIPE OUT ALL WINTER GOODS WARRANTS

THESE EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES!

UNDERWEAR

EVERY GARMENT MUST GO.

The low prices we have made will clean them out this week.

Worth the investment even for next season.

Children's Scarlet and Natural Wool Underwear

CUT DOWN ALMOST HALF.

Ladies' Wool Garments

CUT DOWN FROM $1.00 TO 65c.

MEN'S WOOL UNDERWEAR at Ridiculously low prices.

EMBROIDERIES

We have placed on sale Importation of HAMBURG, SWISS AND CAMBRIC EMBROIDERIES.

Hamburg Embroideries at 2 1-2c., Worth 5c.

Hamburg Embroideries at 5c., Worth 6 3-4c.

Demi-Swiss Flouncings, For 25c., worth 35c. For 35c., worth 50c.

27-inch and 42-inch Swiss Flouncings, From 35c to $1.85 yard.

DRESS FABRICS

50 pieces plaid Cheviots, very desirable, sold for 25c., REDUCED TO 15c.

100 pieces Camels Hair Suitings, regular price 50c and 65c., REDUCED TO 37 1-2c.

75 pieces Dark Grounds, new figures, in Standard Dress Calicoes, worth 7c., REDUCED TO 4 3-4c.

R. L. McELROY,

209 AND 211 SUMMIT STREET.

SALOON FIRE.

Bar, Fixtures and Liquors Destroyed Last Night.

District Watchman Phil McCarthy discovered fire in the saloon of Owen T. O'Rourke, corner of Summit and Perry streets about 10 o'clock and sent in an alarm. When the department arrived they found the interior of the saloon, about the bar, in flame, but the blaze was soon extinguished by the chemical. The bar, mirror and fixtures besides a considerable quantity of liquor was destroyed. The loss will be about $1,000.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE LIABLE.

Such is the Report of the Referee Filed in Court To-day.

The referee's report in the case of Shaw, Kendall & Co. against the Mathews Gas and Oil company was filed in common pleas court to-day. Mr. C. H. Beckham is the referee, and he holds the stockholders liable for assessment equal to the amount of stock held, to pay the liabilities amounting to $3,000.

FRY FRY FRY FRY | Concert Co. at Memorial Hall, Friday evening, will be one of the best attractions of the season. Prof. Geo. Currie, humorist, accompanies them. Tickets, 50c, at Freeman's.

CRUSADE ON TRAMPS

Begun by the Police—A Bad Gang Run In.

Professional tramps, beggars and bums have been getting very numerous about the city of late, and on Saturday the police started a crusade against them by arresting a gang of 10 who were in Veo's saloon on Water street.

The fellows gave their names as Frank Williams, Thomas Giles, John Farrell, Michael Farley, James Murray, John Wilson, Ed. Connally, George Martin, John Wagner, John H. Quay.

Connally was a young fellow living in the city and was discharged. Several of the others pleaded guilty to vagrancy and the balance had stories to tell of their travels and trials. Most of them claimed to come from Cleveland and were on their way to various parts of the country.

Judge Sala fined them $20, costs and 30 days each, but suspended sentence in order for them to leave town. This afternoon the fellows were placed in charge of a squad of officers and marched to the city limits, where they were given warning never to return.

NO, SIR-E.

You can't beat us down. We are strictly one price, and all goods marked in plain figures. LAMSON BROS.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

The Ketcham Furniture company will start up again to-morrow morning.

The Maumee rolling mills has shut down until boilers can be put in shape.

A goodly list of drunks, arrested Saturday, were disposed of in police court this morning.

Judge Sala has reserved his decision in the case of Kelley against Brown, for pointing firearms.

The iron work for the new Superior street market shed is being placed in position, the work commencing to-day.

The council committee on ways and means will hold a meeting at the office of the board of gas trustees this evening.

Try the celebrated Rose brand hams, bacon and dried beef; also fresh, salt and smoked meats, sausage, etc., at Jacob Folger's, South St. Clair street.

In the case of Mary Keagle against the Wabash Railway company, in common pleas court, a verdict for the plaintiff of $1,000 was allowed to-day.

Judge Harmon made no special assignment this morning. Cases assigned for this week will be heard on the corresponding days of next week.

Marriage licenses were to-day issued to the following: Louis Crandall and Cora Shieler; Charles A. Miller and Jennie E. Schoub; Eli Berry and Elizabeth De Shetler; John Sager and Hanna Schmidt.

On motion for alimony pending litigation in the case of Cora Myers against Alfred Myers Judge Harmon to-day advanced $25 attorney's fees, to be paid January 30, and $5 a week for the support of the plaintiff until final hearing.

Charles Raker, on Sunday, was released from the penitentiary at Columbus, after serving three years for horse stealing in Lucas county. He was adjudged insane some time ago, and yesterday Deputy Sheriff Horner went to Columbus and brought him to Toledo and confiened him in jail to await the action of the probate court.

EVENING GLOVES | All lengths and the most popular shades; and last, but not least, the lowest prices at LAMSONS'.

HER MAJESTY'S RECEPTION | Thursday, Friday and Saturday, January 28, 29 and 30. See our Important Notice. LASALLE & KOCH.

STILL ALIVE.

Samuel J. Magald, the young man who shot himself, with suicidal intent, Friday night, is still alive at St. Vincent's hospital and seems to be slightly improved.

BLUE BLAZES BLUE BLAZES | are made by the Noteman Natural Gas Burner, showing great heat-producing qualities. Call and see it. Boody house block. WHEELER MF'G CO.

NEW CAPE NEWMARKETS | A new arrival opening to-day. LASALLE & KOCH.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ladies' and children's hosiery, underwear, handkerchiefs, gloves and all kinds of furnishings at the new store, 619 Adams street. Children's hats and caps one-half off.

Try Turkey Foot Sausage and have something delicious; 16c lb. at E. A. ROOD'S.

50 bushels Fancy Belleflower Apples, 25c peck, 90c bushel.

25 bushels Choice Greening Apples, 25c peck, 90c bushel.

25 bushels Choice Northern Spy Apples, 25c peck, 90c bushel, at E. A. ROOD'S.

Strictly Fresh Eggs, 25c doz.

Strictly Fresh Dairy Butter, 25c lb.; 1-gal. jars 24c; 400 lbs. just received at E. A. ROOD'S.

L. C. FLEMING

DENTIST,

1320 Cherry Street.

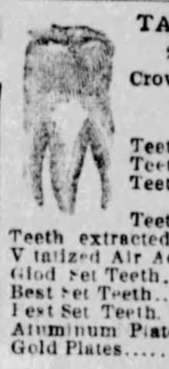
Bottom Price and Satisfaction Guaranteed

IF YOU WANT GOOD WORK DONE AT REASONABLE RATES CONSULT

C. A. SIPE

DENTIST.

601 Summit Street



TAFT'S DENTAL ROOMS

237 SUMMIT ST., Toledo, O.

Crown and Bridge Work and Teeth without plates a specialty.

Office open at all hours.

Teeth filled with Amalgum... $	50
Teeth filled with Silver......	75
Teeth filled with Gold.... ..	1 00 and up
Teeth cleaned........	75
Teeth extracted........	25
Vitalized Air Administered..........	50
Good Set Teeth........	5 00
Best Set Teeth........	8 00
Best Set Teeth, Gold Lined........	12 00
Aluminum Plates........	20 00
Gold Plates........	40 00

NO SPECIAL SALES.

Don't buy Lace Curtains until you have seen what Lamson Bros. offer.

NO SPECIAL SALES | But just go inside Lamson Bros.' and inquire the price on any article that seems to be cheap in other places. See what their price is.

FRY FRY FRY FRY | Concert Co. at Memorial Hall, Friday evening, will be one of the best attractions of the season. Prof. Geo. Currie, humorist, accompanies them. Tickets, 50c, at Freeman's.

DIED.

FARRELL—Sunday, Jan. 24, 1892, at 4:20 p. m., James Farrell, at his late residence, 116 Broadway.

Funeral from Immaculate Conception church, Wednesday, at 9 a. m. Omit flowers. 25jan2p

SINGLE—Sunday, the 24th, Mr. John Single, (carpenter) at his residence, 1013 Champlain street, aged 55 years and 2 weeks.

Funeral from his residence at 2 p. m. Tuesday afternoon. Friends invited. p

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has this day been appointed and qualified as executor and trustee of the estate of Calvin Bronson, late of Lucas county, Ohio, deceased.

H. G. NEUBERT, Executor and Trustee.

Dated at Toledo, this 25th day of January, 1892. jan 25-feb-1-8

LOST—A PUG DOG, ANSWERS TO THE name of Drummer; had a harness on. Finder will please return him to No. 7 Vienna Flats, Tenth street, and get reward. 25jan1p

LOST — TWO INDEXED ACCOUNT books. Finder will please return to 1160 Oakwood avenue and receive reward. 25jan3p

FOR SALE—ONE NO. 3 GATES STONE crusher; one 40-horse power boiler and engine, all nearly new. Address Box 124, Toledo, Ohio. 25jan6p

WANTED—A BOY 15 OR 16 YEARS OF age at Wm. Kirchmiar's, corner Adams and Huron streets. 24

WANTED—SEWING, WASHING AND ironing to do. Address F. 66, care of Bee office. 24

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN TO act as agents. Call at Union Hotel. 25jan6

FOR SALE—LOT NO. 90 IN Robinwood extension, on west side of the street; high and dry; beautiful homes on each side; best location on the street, at a bargain. Irving B. Hiett & Co. 25jan10

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good wages. 117 18th street. 24

PRINTERS—$35 CASH WILL BUY A good 7x9 foot power self-inking job press. Geo. Gosline, Oak Harbor, Ohio. 25jan2

LOST—DOG—SMALL BROWN SPANIEL, with collar marked "M. L. Ransom." Return to 428 12th street and get reward. 25jan2p

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE—Bed room suites, folding bed, side board, dining table, chairs, carpets, etc., etc. 1830 Adams street, corner Warren. 25jan6p

WANTED—BARBER—A YOUNG MAN, to board with his employer. Inquire at St. James Barber Shop. 24

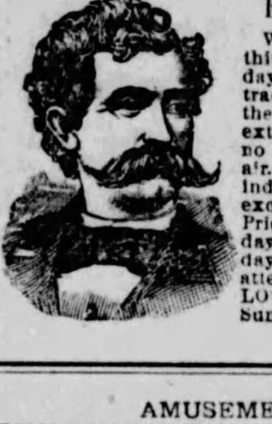
COCAINE AND MORPHINE

Habit is very easy to be acquired. Why do intelligent people have Cocaine injected into their gums for extracting of teeth!

VITALIZED AIR FREE!

BURDICK

Surgical Dentist, 324 Cherry Street.



Everything Our OwnW a

We are having everything our own way these days Our style of extracting teeth captures them. All people we extract teeth for have no more use for gas or air. We give no special inducements this year except superior work. Prices are the same all days. Call early in the day if you wish prompt attention. Dr. BIGELOW, Prop'r, No. 305 Summit St. Phone 1234

AMUSEMENTS.

PEOPLE'S ALL THIS WEEK.

Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

WILBUR OPERA CO!

MONDAY EVENING—Fanchette.
TUESDAY MATINEE—Fanchette.
TUESDAY EVENING—Falka.

PRICES | Evenings—15, 25, 35, 50 and 75 cents. Matinees—15, 25 and 35 cents

Next week Howard Atheaum Specialty Co.

WHEELER OPERA HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27,

MODJESKA!

And her own company of players in (Schiller's play in five acts, adapted to the English stage, by HON. LEWIS WINGFIELD,)

MARY STUART.

Prices—50c, 75c, $1 and $1.50. Sale opens Monday next at Holmes'.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

CYCLORAMA!

New and Wonderful Attractions just added. A Sham Battle with cannon and musketry firing, operated by electrical and mechanical devices. THE GREAT STORM SCENE! Thunder, lightning and rain. The grandest and most realistic storm effects ever produced. Building now warm and comfortable. An experienced lecturer always in attendance. ADMISSION, 25c Open day and evening.

WHEELER OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25.

Appearance of the Distinguished Artists,

KATE CLAXTON,

In an Elaborate Revival of the Famous

TWO ORPHANS.

With special scenery and accessories.

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c and $1. Now open at Holmes'. Jan. 25, Modjeska as "Mary Stuart."

Weak Men INSTANT RELIEF. Cure in 15 days; never returns. I will send (sealed) FREE to my fellow-sufferers a prescription to enlarge small weak organs. A sure cure for Emissions, Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, etc. Address, with stamp, L. S. Franklin. Music Dealer, Marshall, Mich.

TO THOSE WHO WISH FOR THE BEST.

Call for DIAMOND MEDAL, made at Minneapolis, Minn., by the the Minneapolis Flour Manufacturing Company.

Daily Capacity, 3,400 bbls.

For Sale by all First-Class Grocers

H. D. Fallis, 605 Monroe St

PHONE 1033.

THERE ARE MANY USES FOR SAPOLIO.

To clean tombstones. To polish knives. To clean dishes. To renew oil-cloth. To scrub floors. To whiten marble. To renovate paint. To wash out sinks. To remove rust. To brighten metals. To scour bath-tubs. To scour kettles.

EVERYBODY USES IT.

Dentists to clean false teeth. Surgeons to polish their instruments. Confectioners to scour their pans. Mechanics to brighten their tools. Cooks to clean the kitchen sink. Painters to clean off surfaces. Engineers to clean parts of machines. Ministers to renovate old chapels. Sextons to clean the tombstones. Hostlers on brasses and white horses. Artists to clean their palettes. Wheelmen to clean bicycles. Housemaids to scrub the marble floors. Chemists to remove some stains. Carvers to sharpen their knives. Shrewd ones to scour old straw hats. Soldiers to brighten their arms. Renovators to clean carpets.

EVERY ONE FINDS A NEW USE.

Tri-State BUSINESS COLLEGE

WHY WASTE ALL your time, and money besides, attending a school that cannot place its students in situations? We have not one competent student unemployed, and cannot fill all positions offered. Interested reader, investigate. Night School in session. Melchior Bros. & Robinson, Cor. Madison and Summit.

A COLUMN OF SMILES

Cracked an Old Joke in Court.

Gen. Horatio C. King cracked a joke recently before the United States supreme court. The case before that dignified tribunal was an appeal from a decision of the circuit court, involving the right of his clients, the appellants, to reimbursement for the value of bonds held by them. They had accepted these bonds in payment for their services and supplies in the construction of a railroad, but under a prior private agreement between the company and other persons who held $300,000 worth of bonds, the issue to the appellants was unauthorized. The circuit court held that the bonds thus issued were of no value, but that if after foreclosure and sale there should be a surplus, after satisfying the $300,000 bonds, the appellants might participate in the distribution. In arguing his case Gen. King said:

"Your Honors doubtless have heard the story of the small boy who was absorbed in devouring a large and luscious apple. A companion watched him with eager expectancy and finally asked:

"'Won't you give me the core?'

"'There ain't a-goin' to be no core,' returned the possessor of the apple.

"Such is the position of the appellants," continued Gen King. "The mortgage is foreclosed and there ain't a-goin' to be no core."

The members of the Bar present looked their surprise at the General's temerity in telling stories of that sort to the grave and reverend occupants of the United States supreme bench, but the grave and reverend gentlemen smiled aloud, as if the story recalled the days of their own youth, and the decision of the circuit court was reversed.—New York Recorder.

Before the Plunge.

They were two young men, and they occupied a cross seat in an L car. The conversation which engrossed them was not intended to be funny, but it was, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. Everybody within earshot of the pair wore a broad smile, and the broadest of all ornamented the pretty face of the swagger girl who sat behind them.

And this is why she smiled.

First young man (nervously)—I say, old chap, if I should happen to fall over my feet or anything like that as we do that confounded march up the aisle, just brace me up with a word or two, will you?

Old chap (gaily)—Why, certainly, Beresford, old boy, you depend upon me and I'll put you through in great shape. As a best man I trot in a class all by myself.

Beresford—And you won't let me forget the ring?

Old chap—Nixey.

"Nor slip up on any of those blooming responses."

"You'll be letter perfect."

"And if I get scared and start to skip out before the ceremony begins, you won't let me go, will you?"

"Not in a hundred."

"If Uncle Jim collects a weeping jag at the wedding breakfast and starts in to recite anything touching, can I depend on you to choke him off?"

"I'll talk him into a trance."

"There's just one thing more I want to ask of you."

"What is it, Beresford?"

"If you hear of anybody who intends to spring a wedding gift clock on Helen, stop 'em."

"Anything wrong with a clock?"

"So far she's got seven of 'em and eight sets of oyster forks."

At this point the swagger girl giggled so loudly that the conversation suddenly ended.

Good Enough to be True.

Mrs. William Douglas Sloane is a swell. It is proper that when Col. Cuthbert Larking, who is over here for the Vivian-Roberts wedding, should be presented to her.

Mrs. Sloane was gracious and invited the handsome British soldier to call "to see her daughter, who is just coming out."

Last Sunday the gallant colonel sallied forth on his quest. He walked up Fifth avenue and down Fifth avenue and rang numerous bells—having forgotten the number given—without finding any Sloanes. He made his apologies to Mrs. Sloane at the opera on Wednesday as follows:

"By Jowve, ye know, I'm awfully sorry. I walked up and down Fifth avenue, saw white churches with steeples and brown churches with steeples, and, by Jawve, I saw some ridiculous looking houses where they said some Vanderbilts live."

"I live in one of those houses," said Mrs. Sloane, icily. "I was a Miss Vanderbilt."

Tableau!—New York Recorder.

We Know How That Is.

It was in a suburban car. The tracks were slick as glass and it was all the motor could do to pull itself, let alone a trailer, so that the latter was left off. As a consequence the car was packed as sardines never were, and there were 65 fares rung up in the little motor.

All was silent, save the cracking of straps and the rumbling of the car. Silent until the stillness was broken by a faint voice from a young man in the corner, addressed to a citizen with a form of Grover Cleveland profile who stood over him.

"May I ask a favor of you, sir?"

"How's that?"

"I say, may I ask a favor of you?"

"Well, sir?"

"Would you kindly allow me to remove my face from between your waistband and the stovepipe?"

And a deeper silence than before fell upon the car.

He Declined.

Young woman—I want you to draw plans for a nice cosey home. My husband's mother will live with us, and I—

Architect—Madam, it is impossible.

Young woman—Why, don't you do such work?

Architect—No, madam; no architect has yet been able to draw plans for a huose that is large enough for two women.—Judge.

Another Point of View.

Miss Athenia Hubbs (before the Venus of Milo)—What symmetry! What beauty! What an ideal of loveliness!

Miss Bacon (Chicago)—And how sad to think that she should have to be a Dago.—Puck.

Always

"Good Luck"

with

Cleveland's

Baking

Powder,

and the last spoonful does as good work as the first, are good reasons why Cleveland's has been a growing success for 22 years.

SOME SPICY CURRENT TOPIC.

Of Local and Neighborhood Interest.

Notes and Comments on Incidents Occurring Daily—Prepared for Readers Who are Hustled for Time.

THE OHIO YACHT CLUB.

An important special meeting of the Ohio Yacht club will be held this evening for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed to adjust differences with Geo. H. Ketcham relative to "finances and so forth," so the call reads.

WOULD-BE ROBBER GETS LEFT.

A highwayman made an attempt to hold up Mr. B. H. Brooks, on the corner of Michigan and Cherry streets last night, but Mr. Brooks gave the fellow a thrashing. Then when Patrolman Welch put in an appearance the fellow made his escape.

DEATH OF JAMES FARRELL.

James Farrell died at his home on Broadway last night of pneumonia, after being confined to his bed several days. Mr. Farrell was employed with the real estate firm of Douglass & Stahl at the time of his death, and was highly held in their esteem as an energetic young man. The funeral will occur from the Immaculate Conception church.

DEATH OF MRS. CARD.

Mrs. Matilda Card, whose death occurred yesterday at the advanced age of 81 years, was well known to the older residents of the city. She was a sister of the late A. B. Waite, and mother of Miss Carrie Card, one of the high school teachers. The funeral will take place from the family residence, 416 Tenth street, to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, and friends of the family are invited.

OVERCOAT THIEF CAUGHT.

Dr. C. L. Van Pelt's overcoat, which was stolen Saturday, was recovered yesterday by Detective O'Brien, and later in the day a man named Charles Winslow was arrested for the theft. In police court this morning he pleaded guilty, but as the officers are looking up another case against him the matter was continued.

SONG SERVICE LAST EVENING.

An enjoyable song service was rendered at the First Congregational church last evening. Mrs. Currier sang "Oh For the Wings of a Dove," and gave an excellent rendition of Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer." The chorus choir sang Gounod's Sanctus, and Mr. Scammel played a number of organ selections. The music was of a high order and well rendered throughout.

NOONDAY MEETINGS.

At noon Thursday and Friday addresses to business men will be delivered at Trinity church by Rev. Lindsay Parker, of Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew of this city. Invitations will be among the business men and at all the factories. The meetings will be interesting and will not last over 20 minutes.

LOOKING AT OUR MANUAL.

A. B. Blodgett, superintendent of schools, and Giles H. Stilwell, Daniel Schnuer and James H. Meaglus, members of the board of education of Syracuse, N. Y., are in the city to-day inspecting the Toledo manual training school. Such an institution is to be established at Syracuse and these gentlemen are visiting the different schools over the country with a view of gleaning information to intelligently establish a plant.

WANT AUTHORITY ON TIRES.

The county auditor and commissioners will go to Columbus this evening to endeavor to have the legislature adopt an amendment to the law providing for the width of wagon tires to be used in transporting a certain weight over stone roads. The law as it now stands fixes a punishment for its violation, but does not say who should enforce it. The amendment that will be proposed is that the county commissioners be compelled to enforce the law and that a fund to liquidate the expenses be established.

THE METAL POLISHERS.

For some time an agitation has been going on among the organized workers of this trade, looking to the withdrawal of the union from the American Federation of Labor, and the formation of an international union of the unions. It was intended this should be done at the time of the Birmingham, Ala., convention, but action there was postponed, and the delegates from a number of cities are now in session in this city to consider the matter. Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis and other cities are represented here, and the Toledo union, No. 5165, is represented by Mr. F. J. Carr, who was chosen delegate at a special meeting of the union held yesterday.

SUES FOR $10,000.

In common pleas court to-day Henry Robison entered suit against the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway company to recover $10,000 damages for personal injury.

In his petition the plaintiff states that on November 17, 1891, he was employed by the company to switch in the yards to take the place of union switchmen, who went out on a strike. He says he was totally ignorant as to the duties of a switchman or the code of signals adopted in operating trains. He says the engineer recklessly and negligently backed down while he was in the act of making a coupling, thereby maiming his right hand.

ENTERTAINMENT AND RECEPTION.

An invitational entertainment and reception given by the Knights of Maccabees of Toledo and vicinity, at Memorial hall, tomorrow, commencing at 7 a. m. and continuing afternoon and evening. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. D. P. Markey, ex-speaker of the Michigan legislature, by Supreme Record Keeper Maj. N. S. Boynton, the founder of the order, and by Ed. L. Young, of Norwalk, state commander. The gentlemen on the reception committee are S. B. Skeels, H. Baumbach, W. Pickens, J. B. Sheahan and A. Jones. Supper will be served at the hall, and in the evening there will be music and dancing. It promises to be the grandest entertainment ever given by the Maccabees in this city.

DAMAGING EVIDENCE.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin have a new-fashioned clock that keeps tabs on the boys in great shape. This silent monitor stands in the corner and by its side hangs a number of keys, one for each employe. As the boys reach the office in the morning they insert their respective keys in the clock and give them a twist. When the heads of the firm arrive they open the clock and there on a continuous roll is registered in black and white the exact time to a second of the arrival of each of the employes. This machine is a formidable tattler, and the beauty of it is that each straggler has to twist the key that seals his own fate. No one is exempt, from the office boy up to the head bookkeeper; they all have to do their little twist act in the morning.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT.

Judge Ricks, of the United States circuit court, arrived in the city Saturday afternoon, and disposed of several minor matters.

In the case of Peter Bright against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company et al., the plaintiff dismissed the B. & O. R. R., and the case was remanded to the common pleas court as to the other defendants.

In the case of John R. Bentley against the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad company, the verdict of $8,370 damages in favor of the plaintiff was set aside, and motion for new trial overruled.

A verdict of $651.41 for the plaintiff in the case of Charles E. Conroy against the Lima Oil company was entered, and execution suspended for 30 days to give plaintiff time to appeal.

AS TO SUGAR BOUNTIES.

Entirely new regulations have been issued with regard to the manner of paying sugar bounties by the revenue department. It was stated in a recent issue of the Bee that a collector and four deputies would be appointed, the collector to inspect the product and the deputies to weight the same.

Everett B. North, United States revenue inspector, was in the city Saturday and stated that the department had issued new regulations pertaining to maple sugar bounties. Instead of the deputy collectors to weigh the product, this duty has been transferred to the regular revenue inspectors of each district, who will weigh the sugar and forward with each report a sample of the stuff to the headquarters of the district. These samples will be sent to a chemist's laboratory at Syracuse, where the sugar will be tested, graded and reported to the department at Washington. This disposes of an inspector for each district.

The bounty is 2 cents a pound for 90 per cent. pure and 1 3-4 cents for 85 per cent. pure.

ONE ON THE "MAHOGANY."

Henry E. Rouse entered suit in common pleas court to-day against the New York, Mahoning & Western Railway company to recover $1,000. He alleges that on October 29, 1887, the defendant entered into an agreement with the plaintiff, in consideration of benefits delivered, the terms of which were that the said company was to pay $1,000 to Henry Rouse when the line was constructed to the C., H. & D. road. He alleges that the company has and does still refuse to comply with the condition of the agreement.

THE WEEK AT TRINITY.

Services and appointements at Trinity church this week will be:

Monday—St. Paul's Day—Holy Communion, 10 a. m.; Daughters of Trinity, 2 p. m.; Relief Society, 2 p. m.; Rector's Bible Class, 4 p. m.

Tuesday—Girls' Friendly Society, 7:30.

Wednesday—Musical Service for Brotherhood of St. Andrew; Addresses by Rev. Lindsay Parker, Rev. J. W. Sykes and D. M. Thomas.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday—Quiet Days: services at 10, 12, 3 p. m., 5 p. m., 7:30 p. m.; address to the clergy, 10.

BEFORE JUDGE PUGSLEY.

The following cases are assigned for trial before Judge Pugsley:

Monday, Feb. 1.

32577—Nelson, adm'r., v L. S. & M. S. Ry. Co.

Tuesday, Feb. 2.

29590—Koontz v Dewey.
30676—Shipman v Dyer.

Wednesday, Feb. 3.

31287—Perry v Hunter, treasurer.
31297—Seinler v Wheeling & L. E. Ry. Co.

Thursday, Feb. 4

30737—Drake v Ballou.
31420—Rummell v Fuhr.

Friday, Feb. 5.

31320—Whitney v Toledo.
31460—Buell v Pease.

Saturday, Feb. 6.

31471—Speyer v Flaherty.

WILL THIS AFFECT TOLEDO?

The Cleveland Plain Dealer of Saturday has the following relative to notices as to claims for damages, which may have some weight in Toledo:

In the case of E. J. Foster against the city which terminated in favor of the corporation in Judge Noble's court a question was raised and by the court decided so far as was necessary that may be of the greatest importance in the future. Foster wanted damages for injury to his business block by reason of the grading of Sheriff and Middle streets. Gen Meyer presented to Foster from the city that improvements were about to be made and that he should file any claim for damages within twenty days. Foster & Lawrence for the plaintiff insisted and argued that the notice was not ample enough and should have specified and described the improvements. In passing on this question Judge Noble held only that the notification to Foster was not sufficiently specific. This holding he based on an opinion of the superior court of Cincinnati in general term as contained in the law bulletin for May 19, 1890, page 359. The opinion of this tribunal is given equal weight with that of the circuit court and in the opinion cited the eminent Judge Taft, then on that bench, concurred. Mr. George H. Foster, of Foster & Lawrence, gives it as his opinion that the holding of Judge Noble will be far reaching and all notices served by the city of intended improvements which have not or shall not specify the character of the proposed improvements are not a bar to claims of property owners for damages.

A HUNTER'S PARADISE.

What He Can Shoot in the Valley of British Columbia.

The shooting in the valleys of British Columbia, says Julian Ralph in Harper's for January, is most alluring to those who are fond of the sport. Caribou, deer, bear, prairie-chicken, and partridges abound in them. In all probability there is no similar extent of country that equals the valley of the Columbia, from which, in the winter of 1888, between six and eight tons of deer-skins were shipped by local traders, the result of legitimate hunting. But the forests and mountains are as they were when the white man first saw them, and though the beaver and sea-otter, the marten, and the foxes whose furs are coveted by the rich, are not as abundant as they once were, the rest of the game is most plentiful. On the Rockies and on the Coast Range the mountain-goat, most difficult of all beasts to hunt, and still harder to get, is abundant yet.

The "big-horn," or mountain-sheep, is not so common, but the hunting thereof is usually successful if good guides are obtained. The cougar, the grizzly, and the lynx are all plentiful, and black and brown bears are very numerous. Elk are going the way of the "big-horn,"—are preceding that creature, in fact. Pheasants (imported), grouse, quail, and water-fowl are among the feathered game, and the river and lake fishing is such as is not approached in any other part of the Dominion. The province is a sportsman's Eden, but the hunting of big game there is not a venture to lightly undertaken.

It is not alone the distance or the cost that gives one pause, for, after the province is reached, the mountain climbing is a task that no amount of wealth will lighten. And these are genuine mountains, by the way, wearing eternal caps of snow, and equally eternal deceit as to their distances, their heights, and as to all else concerning which a rarefied atmosphere can hocuspocus a stranger. There is one animal, king of all the beasts, which the most unaspiring hunter may chance upon as well as the bravest, and that animal carries a perpetual chip upon its shoulder, and seldom turns from an encounter. It is the grizzly-bear. It is his presence that gives you either zest or pause, as you may decide, in hunting all the others that roam the mountains. Yet, in that hunter's dreamland it is the grizzly that attracts many sportsmen every year.

From the headquarters of the Hudson Bay company in Victoria I obtained the list of animals in whose skins that company trades at that station. It makes a formidable catalogue of zoological products, and is as follows: Bears (brown, black, grizzly), beaver, badger, foxes (silver, cross and red), fishers, martens, minks, lynxes, musk-rat, otter (sea or land), panther, raccoon, wolves (black, gray and coyote), black-tailed deer, stags (a true stag, growing to the size of an ox, and found on the hills of Vancouver Island), caribou or reindeer, hares, mountain-goat, big-horn (or mountain-sheep), moose (near the Rockies), wood-buffalo (found in the north, not greatly different from the bison, but larger), geese, swans, and duck.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

HER MAJESTY'S CORSET!

BEST IN THE WORLD!

We desire to state to all ladies that the Princess of Wales company, the manufacturers of Her Majesty's Corset, feeling that the many good points of their celebrated Corset are not fully understood, we will therefore have at our store on Thursday, Jan. 28, Friday, Jan. 29, Saturday, Jan. 30, Monday, Feb. 1, Tuesday, Feb. 2, and Wednesday, Feb. 3, Mrs. A. D. Green, for the sole purpose of explaining the reasons why Her Majesty's Corset should be worn in preference to corsets of any other make.

It is the wish of the Princess of Wales company that Mrs. Green shall have the privilege of trying on all ladies who will allow it, Her Majesty's Corset, and thus illustrate without doubt by so doing the magnificent figure it will create.

Mrs. Green will at the same time explain all of its good points.

We trust that as many ladies as possible will avail themselves of this great opportunity to learn what a perfectly fitting corset really is.

We guarantee every pair of Her Majesty's Corsets that we sell and are confident that all who wear it will find it superior to all others.

LASALLE & KOCH.

JACKETS JACKETS JACKETS JACKETS JACKETS	NO SPECIAL SALE. But we are selling lots of Jackets to people that have visited special sales before coming to us. Can you explain it? Do you think the price has anything to do with it? LAMSON BROS.
FEATHER OR FUR	Trimmings of all kinds cheapest at LAMSONS'.

See "The President's Chair" at Nicholas & Buchanan's, 223 Summit street.

Lace Flouncings for evening wear. See what we are showing. LAMSON BROS.

POLITICAL EQUALITY CLUB

Listens to the Report of the Delegates to the N. S. Convention.

The attendance at the Political Equality club meeting Saturday afternoon was somewhat lessened by the prevailing epidemic, and the parliamentary drill and other regular business was laid over to the next meeting. This will be held with Mesdames Murphy and Quigley, Tenth street, Saturday afternoon, February 6, and the committees on congress and the state legislature, etc., for the last meeting are expected to report at the next.

Mrs. C. Q. Murphy made a very interesting report on the National Suffrage convention held last week in Washington, D. C., to which she, Mrs. A. E. Lang and Rev. Jeannette Olmstead were delegates from this section of Ohio.

Mrs. Murphy was the Ohio member of the committee on resolutions, of which committee Miss Laura Clay, of Kentucky, niece of Henry Clay, was chairman. On the resolution for an open world's fair on Sundays the committee stood 10 in favor to 8 against, and the convention was divided in about the same proportion. The resolution before the convention was withdrawn without action, on account of the feeling developed.

The Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana delegates combined to bring the convention west next year, and the delegates from far western states supported them. They were outvoted by eastern delegates, and the next convention will be held in Washington, when the west hopes to have developed strength enough to carry the convention.

Tuesday state reports were received, and more lecturers and organizers was the general demand.

Committees from the convention were received with flattering attention by the senate and house committees on suffrage, and, as announced, the senate committee declared itself for full suffrage for women.

The officers elected are: President, Susan B. Anthony; vice president, Rev. Anna H. Shaw; recording secretary, Alice Stone Blackwell, Boston, Mass.; corresponding secretary, Rachael Foster Avery, Pennsylvania; treasurer, Jane Spofford, Washington, D. C.

The plan of work for the coming year is an educational agitation in the south, in charge of a committee of southern ladies; in states where women have no vote agitation for school suffrage; where school suffrage obtains, agitation for municipal suffrage; when both these have been granted agitation for full suffrage. Special work will be done for full suffrage in Kansas, as there is a constitutional convention in that state this year.

There were 110 delegates at the convention, 12 being Ohio's quota.

See "The President's Chair" at Nicholas & Buchanan's, 223 Summit street.

LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE	Lamson Bros. are offering a big bargain in Cashmere Hose. See them sure

See "The President's Chair" at Nicholas & Buchanan's, 223 Summit street.

JACKETS NEWMARKETS CHILDREN'S CLOAKS	Don't fail to visit our cloak department. No trouble to show goods. LAMSON BROS.

GRIP EVERYWHERE.

If there were any part of the country to which people could fly from the grip, any region in any state of the union protected against the insidious, grievous and dangerous malady, there would be a bigger rush to that region than there has ever been to Oklahoma. But the grip is everywhere, and at all points of the compass, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Moreover, people cannot insure themselves against its attacks by going to the warm climate of the West Indies, for it is there, or to the cold climate of Canada, for it is there too, or to any of the countries of Europe, for it is in all of them.

Under the circumstances, the thing for people to do is to stay at home and take good care of themselves.—New York Sun.

See "The President's Chair" at Nicholas & Buchanan's, 223 Summit street.

FOR SHAWLS OR GOSSAMERS	Be sure and visit our cloak department. LAMSON BROS.

"The President's Chair" is here. At Brown, Eager & Hull's.

NEVER LOST.

Love is never lost. He who loves truly and purely is a gainer through his love, even though that love be unrequited; and that unrequited love is really a blessing to the one toward whom it goes out unselfishly. Love is of God; and it betters him who gives it, and him on whom it is lavished. Love needs no bargain or return to make it a twofold blessing.—Sunday-School Times.

A QUESTION:

Have you seen the bargains Lamson Bros. are showing in colored Dress Goods?

"The President's Chair" is here. At Brown, Eager & Hull's.

WATCH CLOSELY

When you buy pattern Table Linens. See if they measure as long as they are marked, too. Watch us. LAMSON BROS.

AN AGE OF HURRY.

It may be commonplace to call this an age of progress; not commonplace because it is said so often and written so often, and proclaimed everywhere, but rather because the term does not express the actual condition of the coming and the passing of events. It is, in fact, an age of hurry.

There was progress in the evolution of the uses of steam power and the appliances by which it was compelled to lend its strength to the labors of man. There was progress in the development of the telegraph; but within the past ten years man has opened so widely the great book of nature and, seemingly, has been endowed, at one great stride, with an understanding of the secrets written there; that progress, which implies a series of successive steps, seems to have actually been distanced; and man to-day knows in one step that which less than a quarter of a century ago could and would have been accomplished only by the most thorough research and the most unremitting toil.

And singularly, too, the merit of man's productions have kept pace with the speed with which he brings them into actuality. That which a public demand makes necessary is forthcoming. Inventive genius keeps pace with the genius of the age, and inventions and appliances far more wonderful than the electric telegraph, wonderful though that was, call for no more than a passing comment. The great public demanded, and the demand was satisfied and that was all. Genius is yet honored, but not as the genius of Morse, of Faraday, of Fulton, was honored; genius is honored not as a superior but as a servant to whom a task was given and who has simply performed it well; had it not done so the public would have forgotten past services and looked elsewhere.

The man to-day who would set bounds to the possibilities of man's achievement would be looked upon with as much contempt as he would have been looked upon as a fool, twenty-five years ago, who had predicted the telephone in its everyday and common use.

It is truer in mechanics and the applied arts than in any other department of life and action, that the demand produces the man for the occasion.—Aluminum Age.

"The President's Chair" is here. At Brown, Eager & Hull's.

A big bargain in Wool Skirts At LAMSONS'.

"The President's Chair" is here. At Brown, Eager & Hull's.

SHELLS ON THE CAROLINA COAST.

After a strong easterly blow the beach of Sullivan's island is strewn with a variety of shells, some of them being both pretty and rare, and any one desirous of taking up the study of conchology cannot do better than to make a collection of these during his evening strolls on the island next summer, reserving the arranging and classifying of his treasures for the long winter evenings. The further we go towards the tropics the shells increase in number and variety, and the warm water of the Gulf of Mexico yields an abundant harvest of them. The western coast of Florida is strewn with multitudes of delicate and lovely specimens not often seen on our shore.—Charleston News and Courier.

PLUSH JACKETS	A few left at Lamsons', that are going very cheap.
TABLE LINENS	Do you want good goods? Do you want pattern cloths that measure what they are marked? Do you want bargains in Towels? Go to LAMSONS'.

It is a well known fact among smokers that we sell the

BEST CIGARS!

and our prices are always right

W. K. WEST.

MANTELS, DRAPERIES, NEW ART GLASS, TILES,

LATEST STYLES.

BRIGGS & LEIBIUS,

307 SUMMIT STREET.

341 SUMMIT. STRASBURGER'S 341 SUMMIT.

Mid-Winter Clearance Sale!

OF

SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

The above Means Much to my Many Patrons who Have Attended these Sales Before.

BELOW WE QUOTE SOME OF OUR

SALE PRICES:

Ladies'.	Gentlemen's.	Boys'.	Misses'.
$6.00 and $7.00 Shoes now $4.65. $4.00 and $5.00 Shoes now $3.65. $3.50 and $3.75 Shoes now $2.65. $2.75 and $3.00 Shoes now $2.25. All $2.50 Shoes now $1.75. Low Fancy Slippers of all kinds at cost prices.	$6.00 and $7.00 Patent Leather Shoes now $4.65. $6.00, $7.00 and $7.50 Men's Calf, in all kinds, $4.65. All our $5.00 Shoes now $3.65. All our $4.00 shoes now $2.65.	$3.50 Calf Hand Sewed Shoes now $2.65. $1.75 Boys' Button Shoes now $1.25. Youths' Fine Shoes at and below cost.	$3.00 and $3.60 Misses, now $2.35 in Patent Leather and Kid. $2.50 Misses' shoes of all kinds now $1.65. All our 1.50 Misses' Shoes now $1.17. Children's Shoes at and below cost.

THE ABOVE PRICES FOR CASH ONLY.

GIVEN AWAY!

CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS AND HATS!

AT

VAN NOORDEN'S!

THE

SALE STILL CONTINUES!

Call and Get Prices.

435 & 437 SUMMIT ST.

THE U. S. MAIL CHUTE

as in use in the leading modern office buildings, apartment houses and hotels, is furnished by arrangement with the Post Office Department in connection with the U. S. Free Collection Service, and under the Cutler System of Mail Chute and Mail Box patents, only by the

Cutler Manufacturing Co.,

Please write for a circular. Rochester, N. Y.

STEEL CEILING.

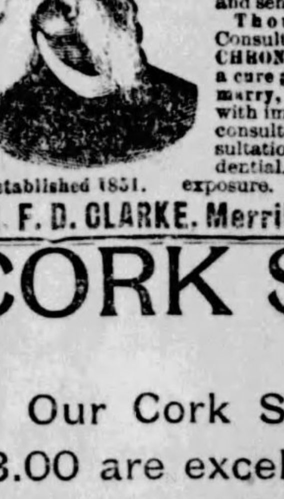
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

ARTISTIC, ECONOMICAL, PERMANENT!

Will not crack or fall off. Furnished in various designs. Patterns of Ceiling may be seen New Bee Building and in Boody House.

THE KINNEAR & GAGER CO

WEAK, NERVOUS MEN.



Established 1851.

YOU, who have been humbugged by the "Electric Belts," "Fellow Sufferer," "Crayon," "Vacuum," "Nervine," "Free Cure," quacks, and who have found yourself growing worse and worse. You, who have given up in despair, saying, "I am doomed; there is no hope for me;" to you I say: UP, and SAVE YOURSELF! THERE IS HOPE! THERE IS A CURE! No matter what you have taken or who has failed to cure you, write me a full history of your case and send for Book (free) and Question List. Thousands Cured. Forty years' experience. Consult the Old Doctor. All Private, Nervous and CHRONIC DISEASES of either sex skillfully and successfully treated and a cure guaranteed in every curable case. Married men or those about to marry, who dread their weakness or incapacity, or whose blood is loaded with impurities transmissible to offspring, should consult the celebrated Dr. Clarke at once. Consultation personally or by letter, free and confidential. Medicines sent everywhere, secure from exposure. A friendly letter may aid you and direct you to health. Address

HONORABLE SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT

DR. F. D. CLARKE, Merrill Block, Cor. Woodward & Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

CORK SOLE SHOES

Our Cork Sole Shoes for Gentlemen at $3.00 are excellent value and just the thing for this time of the year.

H. S. COMSTOCK.

321 SUMMIT STREET.

$55.00

FOR A GOOD

BICYCLE

Ball Bearing Throughout!

—AND—

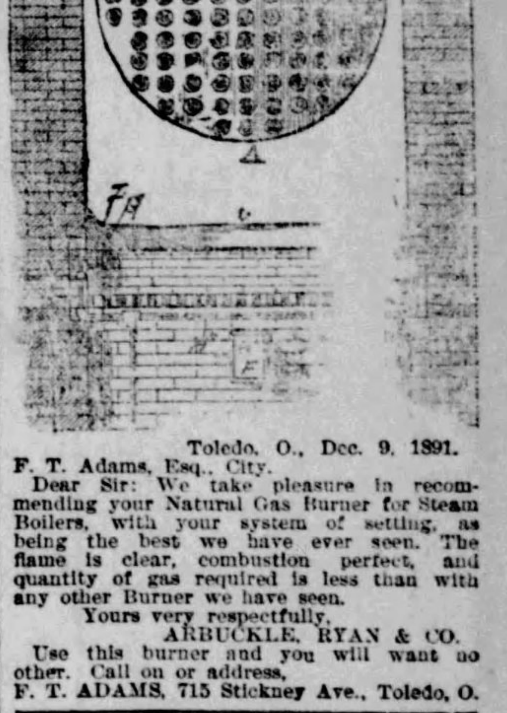
Warranted for One Year.

Toledo Bicycle Co.

234 CHERRY ST.

ADAMS

NATURAL GAS BURNERS FOR STEAM BOILERS.



Toledo, O., Dec. 9, 1891.

F. T. Adams, Esq., City.

Dear Sir: We take pleasure in recommending your Natural Gas Burner for Steam Boilers, with your system of setting, as being the best we have ever seen. The flame is clear, combustion perfect, and quantity of gas required is less than with any other Burner we have seen.

Yours very respectfully,

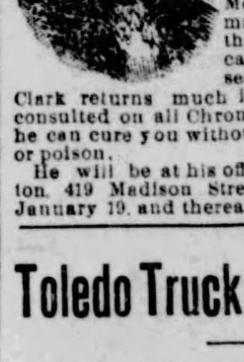
ARBUCKLE, RYAN & CO.

Use this burner and you will want no other. Call on or address,

F. T. ADAMS, 715 Stickney Ave., Toledo, O.

PHONES 119. 289 285.

Dr. C. G. Clark, The Celebrated Specialist



In all chronic diseases and special private diseases, who was suddenly called to attend a very sick patient at San Francisco, Cal., on the 7th of last October, since getting through with said patient he has been traveling through Southern California, Arizona and New Mexico, studying the climate and conditions of the country, and is now capable of giving health seekers advice free. Dr. Clark returns much invigorated and can be consulted on all Chronic Diseases. Remember he can cure you without a particle of calomel or poison.

He will be at his office next to Hotel Hamilton, 419 Madison Street, Toledo, O., Tuesday, January 19, and thereafter as formally.

Toledo Truck & Storage Co

General Storage, Trucking and Hoisting of Machinery and Safes.

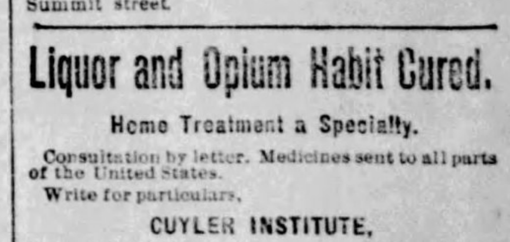
Office and Warehouse:

25 to 35 S. St. Clair St.

Phone 274. C. C. Cone Mngr.

TAIT'S BREAD

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT



The only place you ever wear out a rubber is on the heel. I put on a heel plate and warrant it not to come off. WEBER'S shoe store, 317 Summit street.

Liquor and Opium Habit Cured.

Home Treatment a Specialty.

Consultation by letter. Medicines sent to all parts of the United States.

Write for particulars,

CUYLER INSTITUTE,

Suite 57, 163 State St., Chicago, Ill.

Face Massage Treatment of Hair and Scalp

Facial blemishes of every description, such as warts, moles, freckles, moth, tan, pimples, black heads, etc., etc., permanently removed without the use of harmful compounds. The face treatment teaches one how to care for and keep the face free from imperfections. Superfluous hair removed. Consultation free from 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. MRS. L. J. RAYMER, Dermatologist, 415 Twelfth Street. When writing enclose stamp for reply.

REGO SOLD BY YOUR DRUGGIST CURES INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA

DR. M. ADDIE KESTER AND DAUGHTER

—HOMEOPATHISTS—

Office and residence, 317 HURON STREET. Special attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of women. Consultation free.

PILES INSTANT RELIEF. Final cure in 10 days, and never returns. No purge, no salve, no suppository. Sufferers will learn of a simple remedy Free, by addressing TUTTLE & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

The Bee

THE TOLEDO BEE COMPANY. | Elmer White, F. P. Chapin, G. G. Hadley.

THE LEADING EVENING DAILY OF OHIO

THE DAILY BEE, Five Dollars a year, ten cents a week. Eight pages every day.

THE WEEKLY BEE, One Dollar a year, eight pages, eight columns each.

Home Office in New Bee Building, 326 St. Clair Street; New York Office, room 206, Potter building, opposite postoffice.

Telephones, Editorial 355; Counting Room 102

TOLEDO, OHIO, JANUARY 23, 1892.

We are for the old flag and an appropriation.

Griffin the ripper proposes to gerrymander the judicial districts of Ohio.

Arbitration is all right in its place, but there are times when it is better to fight.

No gas, no bonds. Plenty of gas, plenty of bonds. This is a good platform for the common council of Toledo.

New York republicans are now eating of the dish which they served up for democrats long time back. No wonder they don't like the taste of it. It is good for them and they deserve it.

Chicago has quite a convention record. Of the sixteen conventions since 1860, four republican and two democrat have been held in that city. Lincoln was nominated there in 1860, McClellan in '64 and Garfield in '80. Four years later both conventions were held there, and in 1888 the republicans went there, and now in '92 the democrats will try their luck again.

There is a class of sectionalists in this country that would regret a war with a foreign nation. They do not want an opportunity ever to be given the states once in rebellion to prove their present loyalty to the government of the United States. A war with Chile would forever efface the line which has long separated the south from the north. The might of the navy and army would be mightier with the support of all the states, without regard to past differences. The valor of the old gray and the bravery of the northern blue would unite under the folds of Old Glory and become irresistible and invincible. In victory the union would be eternally cemented, and the northern south-hater would lose his occupation. We should hear nothing more of coercion and force bills. The northern sectionalists, every one of whom are republicans, deprecate a war with Chile, or any other foreign nation. Their hatred of the south is so intense that they would sacrifice national honor to perpetuate the sectional disgrace. Such, and only such, would be the laggards in time of foreign war.

The solid foundation of the city pipe line sentiment from the inception of the enterprise was the belief that there was plenty of available gas territory and an unlimited quantity of gas. Implicit faith was placed in the trustees appointed by the Governor. For three years the trustees have deceived the people about the quantity of gas and the rock pressure. The Bee, which carried the pipe line project to victory, has kept faith with the people by printing the truth about the plant at all times and under all circumstances. The truth hurt at times, and the trustees anathematized the Bee and many, very many excellent citizens joined the crusade of wrath. The Bee was right, and the trustees were wrong. The Bee is still right and the trustees are still wrong. They now deceive the people by saying they can get plenty of gas. They can't do any such thing and they know they can't. They created the certificate of indebtedness liability in the spirit of bull-headedness and put down eighty miles of service pipe at an enormous price without calculating the quantity or the pressure of the supply. The Bee alone exposed the scheme when the Smith contract was pending. Now, with no assurance of better supply the trustees want the consumers who have half frozen this winter to assume another third of a million debt so that further experiments, that do not promise well, may be made. Of course the holders of the certificates urge the funding scheme. They took them at an immense profit, but now find them bad property to handle. They squeezed the lemon themselves, now let them keep the rind. The pipe liners want assurance of good results before they will consent to another squeeze. The council should make haste slowly in this matter.

Max O'Rell said in his lecture in Chicago last week that he was very fond of Bostonians, "even though they are educated a little beyond their intellects." The phrase has a familiar sound, and is perhaps not original with M. Blouet, but it is an apt definition of the Bostonese malady. His always high opinion of America and Americans was reiterated by M. Blouet, but he closed his lecture with this good and much-needed advice: "You don't live; you camp, you bivouac; you are too wealthy. In France there are no wealthy persons, but each has something. After a man makes enough to establish his children in life he knocks off and enjoys himself. Not so Americans, and to them I give this advice: Be successful as much as you can; make money, but be happy; be happy and live long, for you will never have another chance."

It is a thousand pities the funny paragraphers of our newspapers did not begin the new year by swearing off from jokes about typewriter girls. Why this class of intelligent working women has so long been the target for course newspaper witlings is hard to see. Typewriters have become indispensable in the offices of business men, and the operating of them is a good occupation for women. These would-be funny men should take a second thought before they pen a paragraph which can have no meaning unless it is one that is offensive, insulting, and it may be injurious to a class of women whom, as individuals, they would not so offend. And reputable journals should set their disapproval upon this worn-out theme for mirth by excluding the alleged jokes from their columns.

To-day is the anniversary of the birth of Robbie Burns, January 25, 1759, in the low thatched cottage that still stands at the bend of the road, a little way out from the village of Ayr, the poet was born. It will be a big day at Ayr, for, with the flight of years, the love and appreciation of the lowly-born singer grows, in his own land and in other lands wherever true poesy lovers are found. To-day the wierd old Scotchman will stand on the brig o' Doon and recite to the fascinated listeners, the tale of Tam O'Shanter's ride. There are the windows of the auld kirk through which he saw the witches, and from the keystone of the brig, either way, is seen through overbending trees, the bonny stream that will forever more sing the song of Burns amid its banks and braes.

Articles of incorporation taken out last week at Springfield, Ill., for a "Burial Expense Association," state that the object of the society is "amusement and social improvement." If the organization is active and discriminating, no doubt society can be improved by it, but where does the "amusement" come in?

The Chicago Press is young in weeks and inexperienced. It might take a word of advice, and be admonished that when it concludes to steal its editorial matter, boldly, it should pilfer from a journal not so widely read as the Toledo Bee.

The Lawrence Journal wants to know whether the letter B on the new fractional currency, "so small that it is difficult to see," stands for Ben or for Blaine. The Chicago Times answers, "Judging by the description it must be Ben."

There appears to be grounds for the very general complaint that a superfluity of managers with conflicting authority is retarding the work of the world's fair preparations.

MENTIONED ON THE STREETS.

That there are several swell receptions on the tapis this week.

That even sales by the sheriff of real estate are not lively just now.

That a long contest will be the result of the litigation on the Bronson will.

That skaters and ice-cutters fractured the blue laws yesterday in a severe manner.

That a chance will soon be given the newspapers to discuss the proposed new Presbyterian creed.

That Gen. Slevin's face beams with delight when on his daily tour doing good to the poor and unfortunate.

That the prediction is freely made that a blizzard will put in an appearance before the close of the week.

That the young lady or gentleman who has a relative in the country is cultivated in these times of sleighriding.

That the resolution to send the channel committee to Washington ought to be adopted by the aldermen to-night.

That Col. Smead is fanning himself to keep cool in Florida, but it is not so much on account of the weather as it is that the senatorial fight did not go his way.

That the city escaped all of last week without deaths from scarlet fever or diphtheria, which will be gratifying to all.

That it is not every city which can present a suicide after the style of the Italian sailor mentioned in Saturday's Bee.

That there is not much reason in a party sense for a change in the judicial districts, as there are now 51 republican judges to 41 democratic.

That there is a general wish expressed to see the breach in the Ohio Yacht club healed, and it is hoped matters will shape up right at the meeting to-night.

That Johnny Phelan will not be happy until the Catholic Knights of Ohio organization is firmly established, with Toledo on the top round as to membership.

That a taxpayer may be a pipe-liner and yet not favor the proposition to take up certificates which were received with a full knowledge of their monetary value.

That one more of the suits between the two railroad companies has been decided upon, but there are enough left to keep lawyers and judges busy for some time.

That law as expounded at the police court does not go with the upper courts, but then the high judges are not up on modern practice; they are of the old school.

That Judge Sala is considering the momentous question as to whether he will now submit his jury law decision to the supreme court. The little judge must have j-u-s-t-i-c-e!

That it matters little whether the council passes favorably on the latest proposition of the gas trustees, as another legal controversy on the gas question will be introduced at once.

That Judge Doyle raised a point in his lecture at the Y. M. C. A. which is important, if true, that out of nearly two hundred lawyers in Toledo, only about thirty are really well known.

HONOR DAY AT ST. JOHN'S.

Diplomas Awarded Faithful Pupils—Large Attendance.

Yesterday's session of St. John's M. E. Sunday school was observed as "Honor Day," and diplomas were distributed to those entitled to them. This is a feature which is looked forward to with pleasant anticipations. Regular school exercises were varied. Several texts were repeated, and Mrs. L. S. Churchill sang sweetly a soprano solo, accompanied by Mr. Elmer Lott on the cornet. The superintendent, Mrs. M. R. Davis, next called to the platform the 17 scholars who had been perfect during the year in attendance at school and church, and had prepared quarterly reviews, and presented each with a beautifully-framed certificate.

The recipients were: Anthony Nicklet, Lillie Wellman, John Nicklet, Gertie St. John, Bertie St. John, Dell Jones, Neal Harris, Willie Graham, Edna Lewis, F. T. West, Willie Fellows, Frank Eckhardt, Myrtle Marron, Carrie Webster, Birdie Jones, and Frank Parks.

Eleven members were present every Sunday except one, as follows: Mrs. J. W. Skeldon, Mrs. W. R. Jones, James McClean, Floyd Webster, Herbert Hood, Clarence Eckhardt, Ruddy McClean, George Vosburg, Grace McClean, and Minnie Lockert.

Ninety-three were excused on account of sickness or absence from the city.

Following the bestowal of honors, Rev. Dr. Fish, the pastor, briefly reviewed the day's lesson, and a time was spent in singing, under the direction of the chorister, Mr. Frank H. Tanner. The exercises were interesting throughout, and were enjoyed by a goodly number of the congregation. The school was never in better condition, the average attendance being over 300 at each session. The singing is aided by Miss Flora Van Gorder at the piano, Mr. Elmer Lott with the cornet, and Mr. Harry Fish and Mr. Dell Jones with violins.

THE CANADIAN CABINET.

Premier Abbott Has Patched up a Truce.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 25.—It was decided last night by Premier Abbott in what respect the long pending cabinet changes will be made.

J. C. Patterson, formerly member of parliament for north Essex, will be made secretary of state.

J. A. Chapleau, the present secretary of state, will become minister of customs.

Mackenzie Bowell, minister of customs, will become minister of militia.

Sir Adolph Caron, present minister of militia, will take the postmaster generalship.

John Haggart will be minister of railways and canals.

There is no truth in the story that Chapleau has left the cabinet.

A REMARKABLE WILL.

Jonathan Mann Leaves $100,000 to Build a "Temple of Christ."

Dedham, Mass., Jan. 25.—The will of Jonathan Mann, late of Milton, was filed for probate this morning.

Among other bequests he leaves to his trustees $50,000, to which specified sums are to be added upon the death or marriage of certain heirs, making $83,000, which shall be kept in trust until the income and profits, added to the principal, shall make the sum of $100,000, the total amount then to be devoted to the building of a "temple that shall be consecrated to that Christ who has been revealed unto us in the New Testament as having been born of woman."

The building is to be located in Boston and to be called "The Temple of Christ." If this scheme be not deemed feasible, then the $100,000 shall be invested by the trustees for fifty years until the fund shall amount to $500,000, when the money shall be distributed among the deserving poor of Boston.

RAIDED THE GHOSTS.

Spiritualists Playing in Hard Lines in Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—There was a general routing of ghosts at Mrs. Jennie Moore's seance parlors last night.

The patrons of the place, becoming convinced that they were being swindled, invoked the aid of the police. Three officers in citizens' clothes were introduced and instructed to make a dash for the cabinet at a given signal.

They were frustrated, however, by the precipitation of a mock row by friends of the medium, who had become suspicious of them. Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Gothard were arrested, but were bailed out by friends.

MINERS' EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Columbus, Jan. 25.—The Ohio Miners' executive board held a meeting Saturday at the Farmer's hotel and decided upon a plan of action in support of the demand for an increase of wages to machine miners.

It is not altogether unlikely a strike may result from the attempt to enforce this demand and the miners are getting ready in advance to meet the emergency.

BROKE A RECORD.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Ashinger, the American wheelman, won the international six days' bicycle race that closed Saturday by the narrow margin of three feet. Stage, the Englishman, was second. Each man covered 727 miles 1 lap. Lamb was third, six laps behind the leaders. George K. Barrett rode a mile against time on a pneumatic in 2:43, lowering the record by 10 seconds.

HARD ON SHIPPERS.

A Leading Manufacturer Relieves Himself Regarding Railroads.

One of Toledo's leading manufacturers submits the following relative to the eagerness of railroads to protect their own interests, while the shippers who make business for the roads are entirely ignored:

To the Editor: People sometimes wonder why the great majority of people are antagonistic to corporations, especially railroads. I enclose you a release sent by the Pennsylvania railroad company to shippers of furniture, etc., by their line, to sign for the year 1892.

If it is not an outrage and an insult to the business men of the country, I would like to know what is.

General release: In consideration of the Pennsylvania company transporting the property herein described, viz.: —— at the rates and conditions as prescribed in their special classification for manufacturers, the said property to be shipped by John Doe from Toledo and consigned to any and all stations on or beyond the line of their road: I hereby release said Pennsylvania company, and each and every other company over whose line said goods may pass to their destination, from liability for and on account of, any damages that may occur to said goods shipped by John Doe during the year 1892, arising from chafing or breakage, damage by fire or water while in transit or at station, loss or damage from the effects of heat or cold, delay at points of transfer or trans-shipment, or from any other cause not the result of collision of trains or of cars being thrown from the track while in transit. And I further guarantee to said company or companies, that any and all freight or other necessary charges that may accrue, as provided by tariffs of said road or roads, shall be paid by consignee within twenty-four hours after the arrival of said goods at destination; and in case such charges are not so paid, the company holding said goods may send them to warehouse or sell them for charges without further recourse to me, and if said goods when sold, do not realize enough to pay charges on them, I will pay the balance on presentation of the freight bill for same.

OHIO'S FINANCES.

Figures from the Annual Report of the Auditor.

Columbus, O., Jan. 25.—Advance sheets of the state auditor's report make the following showing:

General revenue fund	$3,640,316 47
Sinking fund	1,087,705 52
State common school	1,711,207 35
Ohio state university	84,241 37
Total estimated receipts	6,523,470 71

Estimated expenditures for all purposes covering the same period, as per statements filed with auditor of state by the varied heads of departments and institutions:

General revenue fund	$4,501,861 51
Sinking fund	597,862 57
State common school	1,701,085 50
Ohio state university	84,241 37
Total	6,885,050 95

The tax value of the grand duplicate of state for 1890, was $1,778,138,477.00, that of 1891, is $1,707,203,376.00, showing a loss as compared with duplicate of 1890 of $70,395,101.00, all of which is more than covered by the reduction made by the state board of equalization of real estate.

PRESIDENTE PINTO.

Another Chilean Ship Fitting Out in France.

New York, Jan. 25.—The Sun's Washington special says a startling piece of information was sent to the naval department by its agents in Paris.

These agents report that the Captain Prat is not the only vessel being fitted out for the Chilean government at French ship yards, but that the cruiser Presidente Pinto is also being fitted out at a French Atlantic port, and that she is actually ready to sail.

Her armament is composed of Canet rapid-firing guns, and will make things lively in the Atlantic if she succeeds in getting away.

Her guns have not been mounted yet, but they are on the wharf, and everything is in order for hasty sailing. The Preisdente Pinto has good speed, and is a machine of war to be feared.

WANTED TO WITHDRAW.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The World contains the following article on Mr. Cleveland's position:

Two weeks ago Mr. Cleveland decided to announce his positive and final withdrawal from the presidential contest. He communicated his determination to a few of his most intimate friends. They urged him almost vehemently not to do so.

Finally, against his own inclination, he agreed to postpone the announcement for a short time.

A SURPRISE.

Last Saturday evening the Third Presbyterian church was the scene of an impromptu gathering of a large number of the friends of Mr. James Schrimpton, who was about to sever his connection with the choir, owing to change of residence to his new home in Illinois. For the past three or four years Mr. Schrimpton has been the tenor singer, and by his quiet, unassuming manner has won the hearts and esteem of the congregation. When it was learned that he was about to leave the city a move was quickly set on foot to convey to him the appreciation in which his services were held, and what better than to surprise him when he met with the choir the last time for practice? Accordingly some sixty or seventy stowed themselves away in the darkness of the church parlors, and, at a given signal, just before choir practice began, the double doors were thrown open and the crowd marched down on the surprised man who stood aghast as they drew near. When the first surprise was over, Rev. B. K. Ormond, on behalf of the friends, presented Mr. Schrimpton with a handsomely-bound Students' Bible, which Mr. Schrimpton received with thanks, his heart being too full to do more. A long and happy life attend him is the wish of this host of friends.

THAT PHANTOM PARTY.

The phantom party given at Pythian hall, last Friday evening, by the wives, daughters and sweethearts of the members of Beatty lodge, No. 494, K. of P., was the event of the season in that part of the city. The handsome hall was filled to overflowing, and all went merry as a marriage bell. The phantoms were thick and few "knew the other" before the masks were removed. A bounteous supper was served in the room below. The receipts were turned into the Castle treasury, and the boys are now willing to sign the petition for women school suffrage, as they have learned a lesson.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.

A Michigan Young Man Gets Into Trouble.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 25.—Charles Klarkewoskyis under arrest here charged with arson.

Three years ago under promise of marriage he betrayed pretty 16-year-old Mamie Selman. He then ran away under threats of arrest. He married the girl and immediately after the ceremony gave her a terrible beating.

He deserted her shortly afterward and she went to live with her parents. Nothing was heard of Klarkewosky until yesterday morning, when he was detected trying to set fire to his father-in-law's house.

He was arrested and placed in jail. The prisoner is but 20 years of age.

STEAMER SUNK.

Cairo, Ill., Jan. 25.—The steamer George W. Stone, of Cincinnati, sunk mysterously at this port yesterday morning. It had returned from a trip a few miles below here at 2 o'clock. At 3 o'clock the master, Thomas H. Pugh, was awakened, and, finding that the boat listed, shouted to the mates. Both succeeded in getting on a coal barge, when the steamer went down and sunk out of sight. The watchman, Milo Coots, of Golconda, was drowned.

A BIG BLAZE.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Jan. 25.—A half block of business houses was destroyed yesterday by fire, entailing a loss of $150,000; insurance, $80,000.

This Legislature Is Equal to Anything.

If it is true, as reported, that Senator McConica is firmly opposed to the proposed reorganization of the judicial districts of the state, he is to be very warmly commended for his stand. The scheme is one that can hardly fail to call forth the cry of gerrymander and will tender to discredit the courts of the state and be a great injury to the cause of justice and good government. We do not believe there is any need of such a reorganization, or that it will ever be indorsed by the republican majority in this legislature.—Cleveland Leader.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

IF HE WERE A WOMAN,

What He Thinks He Would Always Do.

If you were to ask ten men what they would do if they were all women, nine out of ten would tell you something like the following. Afterward the tenth man would sign his name to it. Agreed to by nine men:

I am a man (fortunately), but if I were a woman I would institute the following reforms in my feminine career:

1. I would see that my husband's pipe and slippers were to be found at night exactly where he left them in the morning, likewise his blacking-brush and receipts.

2. I would never pose as a martyr because the male members of the family were occasionally late at dinner.

3. I would never look as though I were suffering from indigestion simply because male members of the family stayed out late at night and then make irrelevant observations.

4. I would never utter disagreeable remarks regarding habits of drinking and smoking to make sensitive male members of the family feel uncomfortable.

5. I would never be on unfriendly terms with my servant, thereby encouraging her to take French leave. By dint of discretion, policy and an amiable disposition a servant should always be in her place to promote general comfort.

6. I would never tell people how much I had to do, and I wouldn't chase around the house doing the thousand useless things which a woman does.

7. I would never take more than a usual amount of pains to hide the button-hook, the clothes-brush or the morning paper.

8. I would add to the culinary department various clever inventions I know of, and not evince such a prejudice about every way of doing which was not the way my greatgrandmother did 100 years ago.

9. I would have the house run by such system that I would never lift my finger, and no one would be suspicious of when the work was performed. I would never have sweeping day or washing day or house-cleaning time.

10. I would never cook cabbage, ham, fritters, fish or onions within the sacred home precincts.

11. I would not allow the cook to burn so much fuel, and I would keep the kindling wood under lock and key.

12. I would have the coffee always strong, clear and aromatic, and I would never buy meat which consisted chiefly of bone, muscle, fat or fibre

13. I would have eggs done to a turn in exactly three minutes by the clock, and not have the shells so hot that no man on earth could open them.

14. I would never take advantage of the grave-yard hours of the night to go through my husband's pockets for small change.

15. I would never ask a clerk to take down every bolt of cloth in the store in order to select two yards of cloth for an apron.

16. I would never allow church societies, missionary enterprises, literary clubs, and other foolish feminine organizations to interfere with the domestic diversions of mending, patching, darning and the like.

17. I wouldn't hamper the mind of a busy man with mailing unimportant letters to feminine correspondents in obscure sections of the country, and then create an unnecessary family disturbance on finding them a week or so thereafter in his coat pocket hanging safely in the closet.

18. I wouldn't be a dog in the manger and object to a man's going to a theater because I had to remain at home myself on my baby's account.

19. I would wind my watch. I would get my baby in the habit of sleeping at night, and I wouldn't look sad and red-eyed at every change of season when I couldn't buy a new bonnet.

20. I wouldn't berate a dressmaker whom I had paid $40 to ruin a new gown.

21. I wouldn't use my lap for a writing desk and criss-cross the lines four times on one sheet so that no one but a woman could read it.

22. I wouldn't put pins in my belt, nor pin the buttons on my shoes.

23. I wouldn't give a man a pair of hand-embroidered velvet slippers four sizes too large for him and then feel offended when he would not wear them.

24. I wouldn't give my husband a smoking cap and a $45 cigar set for a Christmas present and then made inconsistent remarks all the next year about the extravagance of men.

25. I wouldn't buy my husband a Christmas present and then expect him to pay the bill.

26. I wouldn't quarrel with my lady friends in the horse car about who should pay the fare. I would peaceably allow the other woman to pay.

27. I wouldn't trade off my husband's last season's clothing for bric-a-brac and then pretend I didn't know what become of it.

28. I would not put tidies on the chairs nor hang a match receiver on the chandelier-

29. I would cultivate an amiable disposition, never have headaches, take a nap every afternoon, bridle my tongue, and, above all, never desire to have the last word.

30. I would, in short, endeavor always to make the lives of male members of the family as felicitous and free from care as possible.

Signed by the tenth man.—New York Recorder.

Several large Vienna bakers and manufacturers announce that they will prohibit all their employes from going to the races during the coming spring season

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

An Unknown Man Fires on the Mayor of Benton Harbor.

Benton Harbor, Mich., Jan. 25.—Some one attempted to assassinate Mayor Fred A. Mobbs yesterday. Mr. Mobbs was at his home, standing at the piano with some friends engaged in singing, when a loud report of a revolver was heard and a moment later a bullet came crashing through the window, just missing Mr. Mobbs' head. The citizens are aiding the officers in their search for the would-be assassin and the greatest excitement prevails.

MILAN NOTES.

Milan, Jan. 25.—(Special)—Harry Moore, of Avery, and Jennie B. Mackey, of this place, were married Jan. 21st, at the bride's residence.

Rev. Kumler is slowly recovering from a long illness.

Sleighing is splendid and very much appreciated by the young people.

There are several cases of la grippe in town.

No Chance.

Rural Journalist—What sort of an opening is there for a paper in this town?

Native—None at all, stranger. We've got a grocery, two dressmakers, and a tavern, and what news they leave over ain't worth mentioning.—New York Truth.

WAR

WITH CHILE!

Our Navy Enroute to the Scene of Hostilities.

The war horizon grows darker with every setting sun. Meanwhile the United States is not asleep, but making every preparation to punish the bumptious little republic. The monster warship Philadelphia has been ordered to Santiago, while other war vessels, Boston, Chicago, Petrel, Baltimore, Cushing, San Francisco, Atlanta and Charleston are already anchored in Chilean waters; and the torpedo-boat Vesuvius is receiving her final armament preparatory to departure. To fight, or not to fight—that is now the question. Those desirous of securing lithograph pictures of the ten warships above named, with description of each, should send 15 large lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers for copy of our "White Squadron" Album, size 6x8 1-2 inches, with beautifully embossed cover. Be sure and send to the right address, which is Advertising Department, Woolson Spice Co., Toledo, O.

Ditson's **50c.** Music Books.

American Piano Music Collection. The selected gems of Faust, Arditi, Spindler, etc.. 216 pages.

OLD FAMILIAR TUNES WITH FIGURE A rare book collection for private or public parties. 52 pages.

NE PLUS ULTRA PIANO COLLECTION. 160 pages. Brilliant but easy pieces.

WAR SONGS. Grand Army and Memorial Songs, with choruses, for male voices; the solos may be sung by any voice.

American Ballad Collection. The music in this book bought separately at retail, would cost nearly $20. 216 pages.

COLLEGE SONGS. The greatest compilation ever made. Over 200,000 copies already sold. All the popular songs; over 100 in number. Latest edition revised to date.

Old Folks' Concert Tunes. Father Kemp's collection; over 100 tunes, universally used in Old Folks' Entertainments.

American Dance Music Collection. Modern, new and fresh music. 216 pages.

Ne Plus Ultra Song and Chorus Collection. Each song has a ringing chorus.

AMERICAN SONG AND CHORUS BOOK. 68 of the best American songs, each with a ringing chorus. 216 pages.

JUBILEE AND PLANTATION SONGS. 100 characteristic slave songs; probably the best collection of this class of songs. 30 cents.

OLIVER DITSON CO., 453-463 Washington Street, Boston.

C. H. DITSON & CO. 867 Broadway, N. Y. | J. E. DITSON & CO. 1228 Chestnut St., Phila.

PROF. WILLIAMS' DANCING ACADEMY

318 and 320 Summit St.

Second Term begins in January as follows: Ladies' and Children's Class, Mondays; Gentlemen's Class, Tuesdays; Regular Class, Thursdays. Rates, $6.00 per term of 12 lessons and $4 advance. We guarantee all to be dancing to their entire satisfaction in less than 12 lessons. Private lessons Wednesdays and Saturdays; classes open from 8 to 10 p. m. Advance class, Fridays. Dancing from 8:15 to 11 p. m. 50 cents per couple; extra ladies, 25 cents. Office hours, 10 to 11 a. m., 3 to 5 p. m. and 7:00 to 8:00 p. m., daily.

Wasting Away?

And yet scores of people are gaining flesh, weight, and strength, not by any old-fangled treatment, but by using a most successful Petroleum preparation.

Our best physicians unqualifiedly indorse it. Although tasteless, it retains all the curative properties of the crude oil. In

Wasting Diseases

it puts heart into the patient, flesh on the bones, and renders life worth living. In

Consumption

it checks the disease in the primary stages, and soothes the distressing symptoms of the advanced stages. New England physicians say it is doing really more than could be expected of a medicine. We are speaking of

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES

For sale by all druggists.

SEND FOR our interesting book, entitled "Petroleum: Its Mission." It is instructive.

ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

ONE WAY EXCURSIONS

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars from Chicago to San Francisco and the Pacific Coast.

SANTA FE ROUTE!

For the accommodation of purchasers of second-class tickets, and others, the Santa Fe Route is now running Pullman Tourist Sleeping cars from Chicago to San Francisco and Pacific Coast Points every day in the week. On Saturday of each week personally conducted parties will leave Chicago for all Coast Points.

The comfort, convenience and cheapness of a trip to California via the Santa Fe Route, and with one of these personally conducted parties cannot be exceeded. Send for our new Oklahoma Folder. Address for further particulars,

GEO. E. GILMAN, Mich Pass Agt., 58 Griswold St, Detroit

THE PEERLESS. WEBER! —THE— EVERETT PIANOS!

P. McCORMICK, 414 ADAMS ST.

Fire and Burglar Proof **SAFES** H. M. PIXLEY & SON

Are in position to furnish promptly, any thing from a small office safe to a BANK VAULT WITH TIME LOCK.

PRICES RIGHT.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM, 106 SUMMIT STREET. PHONE 767.

WE SELL DISHES STOVES CARPETS FURNITURE

JOHNSON BROS.

EASY PAYMENTS! GUARANTEE Good Goods PRICES LOW! C-Us

THE MAJORITY RULES

It is so, 'cause they ALL SAY SO, that the BRUNO GUITARS! —AND THE— LUSCOMB BANJOS

Are the best. Besides these celebrated makes we keep a strictly first-class stock of cheaper grades that we GUARANTEE for TONE and DURABILITY. Our stock of music for Guitar, Banjo and Mandolin is, as usual, right up to the handle. Ask for our catalogue.

IGNAZ. FISCHER, The Music Dealer of Toledo, 229 SUMMIT STREET.

ASK YOUR GROCER —FOR— BRENZINGER'S "CHOICE" AND GENUINE VIENNA :-: BREAD

FIRE! FIRE

Don't suffer from the cold when you can be supplied with WOOD AND COAL CHEAP, BY A. H. SCHOEN.

BIG FIRE

In my wood yard, yesterday, on Lagrange street. The balance not burned will be hauled away mighty lively.

Phone 598; or call at 869 Erie, or 1618 Lagrange street.

Grand Central.

A First-Class Restaurant. Meals Served on the European Plan

503 Monroe St. cor. Market Space. HENRY WEITZEL, Prop.

IN OUR LINE We are the Leaders!

Our System and Service gives the best Satisfaction.

The Michigan Lake Ice Co. COAL AND ICE.

REMOVAL SALE —OF— FURNITURE —AT— GRAUER'S 615 CHERRY ST. PRICES VERY LOW

KARL :-: MATHEIS

Fine Funeral Furnishings! 428 Summit St.

112 Office Phone. Residence Phone 15

PICTURE FRAMES AND ENLARGING.

A specialty of nice work and low prices. Order by mail will receive prompt attention.

F. A. MOHR, 814 OAK ST., NEAR SUMMIT.

Dr. S. S. Lungren. Dr. Owen C. Rees

Drs. Lungren & Rees, Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons.

324 Erie Street, Near Madison. Office Hours: 8:30 to 10 A. M. 3 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE

Will be sold at a Bargain to close an Estate.

40 feet on St. Clair street, south of Adams.

132 feet on Summit street, below Walnut.

300 feet on north side Monroe street, above Twenty-first street.

240 feet on Dorr street, opposite Division.

40 feet on Twentieth street, near Jefferson.

APPLY TO PETER B. FRANKLIN, 108 SUMMIT STREET.

N. B. BACON, T. F. HUBER.

BACON & HUBER ARCHITECTS, 33 and 34 Chamber of Commerce

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The firm of Terry & Young, saloon and restaurant, has this day been dissolved, W. T. Young retiring, and W. H. Terry & Co. assuming all liabilities.

W. T. YOUNG.

23jan3p

Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND.

A recent discovery by an old physician. Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies. Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for Cook's Cotton Root Compound, take no substitute, or inclose $1 in letter and we will send, sealed by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps. Address POND LILY COMPANY, No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit Mich.

HOMESTEAD QUARRY

LIME CITY, OHIO.

Dimension Stone, Bridge Store Building Stone, Rip Rap Stone, Preble Stone.

The finest Lime Stone in Northern Ohio. Stone of any dimension cut to measure. Address the

Michigan Stone & Supply Co.

AT LIME CITY, OHIO, 33 Congress St., West, DETROIT, MICH.

GUS F. SMITH, Pres't and Gen'l Manager.

Notice to Contractors.

Sewers.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 1ST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

for constructing a cylindrical pipe sewer one foot inside diameter along the center line of Shaw avenue, from the sewer in Lincoln avenue to the alley between Lincoln avenue and Oakwood avenue, and along said alley between Lincoln avenue and Oakwood avenue from Shaw avenue to a point that is twenty feet east of the west line of Shaw's Monroe Street Addition.

Also, for constructing a cylindrical pipe sewer one foot inside diameter along the center line of the alley that lies 159.38 feet south of Walbridge avenue from sewer No. 229, in the alley northwest of Broadway to a point 15 feet east of Frank street.

Also, for constructing a cylindrical brick sewer two feet inside diameter and four-inch shell along the center line of the alley between Martha street and Newberry street from the sewer in Hawley street to the alley east of Lorain street and along said alley east of Lorain street from the alley between Martha street and Newberry street to a point that is twenty feet northeast of Lorain street.

Also, for constructing a cylindrical brick sewer twenty inches inside diameter and four inch shell along the center line of the alley between Bartlett street and Washington street from sewer No. 292, at Wells street, to the east line of Lawrence avenue.

Also, for constructing a cylindrical brick sewer two feet inside diameter and four-inch shell along the center line of the alley 120 feet north of South street from the alley between Havre street and Chapin street to the alley between Langdon street and Chapin street and along said alley between Langdon street and Chapin street from a point fifteen feet north of South street to a point fifteen feet south of Western avenue.

Also, for constructing a cylindrical brick sewer twenty inches inside diameter and four-inch shell, along the center line of Batavia street from the terminus of sewer No. 240 to the alley lying next west of Fulton street and along said alley next west of Fulton street from the center of Batavia street to the north line of Columbia street.

Said work to be paid for in an assessment upon the lots and lands benefited thereby in proportion to the benefits, payable to the contractor or assigns, one-half in ten days after the confirmation of the assessment and the remainder in one year thereafter, except the cost of that part of the work in street intersections which will be paid in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of one hundred dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to indorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

C. H. DURIAN, City Clerk.

jan-18-e-o-d-2-w

Notice to Contractors.

Lagrange Street Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892,

for improving Lagrange street from the paving at Champlain street to the paving at Bancroft street by paving the central thirty-five feet thereof with either cedar blocks, vitrified fire brick or Medina stone, together with the necessary grading, curbing, gutters, crosswalks, drainage, etc.

That the contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid in cash within ninety days after completion of the work and acceptance thereof by the city.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of four hundred dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit), is reported to the Common Council.

Bidders will be required to indorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

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Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

C. H. DURIAN, City Clerk.

jan-18-e-o-d-4-w

Legal Notice.

David A. Fuller and Susan M. Fuller, his wife, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 4th day of November, 1891, Geo. Schuler filed in the common pleas court of Lucas county, Ohio, his petition in which in substance he avers that the said defendant, David A. Fuller, is indebted to said plaintiff, Geo. Schuler, in the sum of $145.00, with interest on $275 from April 14, 1876, at eight per cent. to Feb. 29, 1884, and from that date interest on $145.00 at eight per cent. And further that to secure payment of said indebtedness on that date said defendants made, executed and delivered to said plaintiff a certain mortgage deed conveying to said plaintiff lots 4 and 6 in block 7 of the plat of North Toledo, Lucas county, Ohio. That the prayer of said petition is for judgment against said defendant, David Fuller, for the amount due to said plaintiff, and in default of payment thereof within a short time to be fixed by the court, that said premises may be sold to pay said debt, with interest and costs and taxes thereon according to their priority of lien.

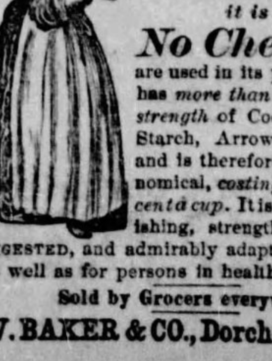
Defendant is required to answer said petition on or before the 9th day of January, 1892, or a judgment and decree may be taken as prayed for against him.

GEORGE SCHULER.
By H. E. Howe, his attorney.
Toledo, Nov. 5, 1891.

nov-20-27-dec-4-11-18-25

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa



from which the excess of oil has been removed, *Is absolutely pure and it is soluble.*

No Chemicals are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

"PNEUMONIA."

What It Really Is.—A Newspaper Investigation Reveals Its Cause and Describes Its Dangers.

(New York Telegram.)

Many a strong, well-built man leaves home to-day, before night he will have a chill, and in a few days he will be dead! This is the way the dreaded pneumonia takes people off. The list of notable men who are its victims is appalling!

William J. Florence, the popular actor who was supporting Joseph Jefferson, is taken with a chill while acting. Next day the physicians tell us he is doing well. In two days he is dead.

Gen. Meigs, able, loyal, brave, while taking a bath, feels a sudden tremor, a weakness, and is hurried to his death.

Every one dreads this prevalent disorder. Its coming is sudden, its termination usually speedy.

What causes the terrible scourge?

It is not "in the air"—infectious or contagious. It results from exposure, changes of weather, and prevails more among the apparently healthy than among the feeble.

Pneumonia, we are told, is invited by a certain condition of the system, indicated if one has occasional chills and fever, a tendency to colds in the throat and lungs, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, extreme tired feelings, short breath and pleuritic stitches in the side, hot and dry skin, loss of strength and virility. These indications may not appear together, they may come, disappear and re-appear, the person not realizing that they are nature's warnings of a coming calamity.

A celebrated New York physician recently told the Tribune that pneumonia was a secondary disorder, the exposure and cold being simply the agent which develops the disease, already dormant in the system, because the kidneys have been but partially doing their duty. In short, pneumonia is an early indication of a bright's diseased condition. This impaired action may exist for years without the patient suspecting it, because no pain will be felt in the kidneys or their vicinity and often it can be detected only by chemical and microscopical examination.

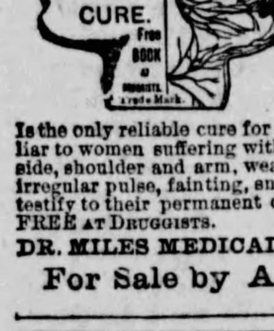
The only safeguard against pneumonia is to maintain a vigorous condition of the system, and thus prevent its attacks, by using whatever will radically and effectually restore full vitality to the kidneys, for pneumonia can never be prevented when they are disordered. There are scores of men, and women, too, who are only too willing to preserve these great organs and prevent pneumonia who do not know how to do so. It is no easy task. It requires care and the careful use of just the proper thing. Many persons have questioned what is the best thing to use, but physicians are quite generally agreed that nothing so safely and so certainly does this as Warner's Safe Cure. It is a remedy known to millions and recommended as a standard specific wherever known. It does not pretend to cure an attack of pneumonia, but it does and can remove the cause of and prevent that disease if taken in time. No reasonable man can doubt this if he regards the personal experience of thousands of honorable men worthy his favor.

When a physician says his patient has either bright's disease or pneumonia, he confesses his inability to cure, and in a measure he considers his responsibility ended. In many instances, indeed, persons are reported as dying from pneumonia, heart disease, apoplexy and convulsions when the real cause of death and so known by the physicians is this kidney consumption. Thousands of people have it without knowing it and perish of it bcause their physician will not tell them the facts! The same fate awaits every one who will not exercise his judgment in such a matter and be true to himself, his family and to society.

CHEATING IN HORSE BLANKETS

Nearly every pattern of 5/A *Horse Blanket* is imitated in color and style. In most cases the imitation looks just as good as the genuine, but it *hasn't the warp threads*, and so lacks strength, and while it sells for only a little less than the genuine it isn't worth one-half as much. The fact that 5/A *Horse Blankets* are copied is strong evidence that they are THE STANDARD, and every buyer should see that the 5/A trade mark is sewed on the inside of the Blanket.

Ask for 5/A Five Mile Boss Electric Extra Test Baker HORSE BLANKETS ARE THE STRONGEST. 100 5/A STYLES at prices to suit everybody. If you can't get them from your dealer, write us. Ask for the 5/A Book. You can get it without charge. WM. AYRES & SONS, Philadelphia.



CAN PROVE TO 10 Thousand WIVES AND MOTHERS reading this that DR. MILES' NEW CURE FOR THE HEART

Is the only reliable cure for the tired feeling peculiar to women suffering with weak hearts, pain in side, shoulder and arm, weak and hungry spells, irregular pulse, fainting, smothering. Thousands testify to their permanent cure. ELEGANT BOOK FREE AT DRUGGISTS.

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO, Elkhart, Ind.

For Sale by All Druggists.

THE ONLY CURE For Nervous Prostration, Nervous and Physical Debility, Vital Exhaustion, Insomnia Pain in the Back, Cold Hands or Feet, Bad Circulation, Blue Lines under the Eyes, Pimples and all other Nervous or Blood Diseases in either sex. They make new healthy blood restore the Nervous System, and bring the roseate flush of health to the FADED cheek. Sufferers from Derangement of the Nerves, Impure Blood or Past Errors, should at once take DR. HOBB'S Nerve Tonic Pills, the Great Life Renewer. 50 cents a vial. For sale by Druggists, or sent by mail.

Dr. Hobb's Nerve Tonic Pills

SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY. HOBB'S MEDICINE CO., SAN FRANCISCO or CHICAGO.

FOR SALE IN TOLEDO, O., BY W. K. West, 401 Madison St. Cook Bros. (old number) 66 Front St.

PATENTS PROCURED —BY— WM. WEBSTER Patent Attorney 311 Superior Street. TOLEDO, O. Phone 63.

A. T. KLINE, DENTIST, 335 Superior Street, over Allen & Parkhurst's.

BRIDGE and CROWN WORK a SPECIALITY!

PHONE 446

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

UNANOINTED.

We know that through the viewless air,
Though not a mote seems floating there,
There may be crossing everywhere—

Beings of an ethereal guise,
Betwixt our earthly-holden eyes
And the far reaches of the skies—

A realm within a realm; yet we
With unanointed vision see
No token of its mystery.

God's messengers—they come and go
Unfelt, unheeded by us, though
They touch us passing to and fro.

In mystic circles they enwreathe
Us all around, above, beneath,
And fan the very air we breathe.

What respite in our wild despair
The thought would bring us did we dare
Believe our darling dead were there!

What consolation, heavenly bright,
Would hush our anguish if we might
Still hold their deathless care in sight!

So near they may be—ah, so near!—
And yet we bend no conscious ear
The folding of their wings to hear.

—Harper's Bazar.

BEESWAX.

An old Arab proverb says: "Cure your anger in silence."

New York gets away with 30,000,000 barrels of beer as her annual supply.

Politicians always look for present success with an eye for future benefits.

Bulwer Lytton wrote: "Business dispatched is business well done; but business hurried is business ill done."

The unlucky issues that follow the number 13 do not seem to have attached themselves to the 13 original states.

The worms seem to have the world for an inheritance. Darwin says an acre of pasture land contains 26,000 worms.

In Japan, it is said, there are apple trees growing four inches in height, which bear fruit freely about the size of currants.

It is said to be a fact, though not generally known, that the light of the sun and the moon exercise a deleterious effect on knives and other edge tools.

It is probable that Cornelius Drebble, a Hollander, in the year 1630, first proposed a method for indicating changes of temperature by means of a glass bulb.

Waves exert a force of one ton per square inch when they are only 20 feet high. At Cassis, France, granite blocks of 15 cubic metres have been moved by wave force.

The star Sirius, which is shown to be about double the size of our sun, emits from forty to sixty fold more light than the sun, owing to its matter being much more diffused.

The hamlet of Faust, situated on the Lower Pyrenees, belongs neither to France nor to Spain. It has over one hundred citizens. They have have no mayor nor other civil official.

A recent eruption on the sun's face was photographed, and lasted for fully 15 minutes. Its angular height showed it to be a disturbance causing the vapors to ascend fully 80,000 miles.

Some unnamed eastern philanthropist has given $50,000 toward a library fund for the Colorado college at Colorado Springs. Of this $35,000 will be expended on a building and $15,000 for books.

There are now 21 law firms in the United States composed of husbands and wives, and there are about 200 American ladies who practice law in the courts or manage legal publications.

The tallest trees in the world are the gum trees of Victoria, Australia. In some districts they average 300 feet high. The longest prostrated one measured 470 feet and 81 feet in girth near the roots.

In computing a man's age Chinamen always reckon two years back from the day when he celebrated his first birthday; or, in other words, as though he were a year old at the time of his birth.

There are about 1,000 Greeks in New York. Last Sunday, for the first time, a body of them was addressed by a priest of the Greek church, who is to be their permanent pastor. He spoke in ancient Greek.

It is a remarkable fact in natural history that every race, whether of man or beast, and everything that has life which grows in or from the ground is distinguished by its own peculiar and individual odor.

A scheme for taking vessels of 20 feet draught through the Canadian canals by means of steel pontoons placed under them is being urged upon the Canadian government. The expense of this system would be about $500,000.

In Australia it is the custom to soak a turkey for four or five hours in whisky before it is eaten, in order to make it tender. In other countries it is the eater instead of the bird who is soaked, with the result of making him tougher.

The 300 young ladies of the state normal school at Baltimore, of their own sweet will, have discarded the corset and the garter as any part of the home, school or promenade costume, a result due to their training in physical culture.

A new torpedo has recently been tried at Portsmouth, England. It is intended for discharge under the water, and with engines developing 52-horse power it can realize a speed of 30 knots an hour. The maximum diameter of the torpedo is 18 inches.

British Columbia is now shipping fresh salmon to Europe, and it is not improbable that ere long the trade in frozen fish will be so developed that the average Britisher will be able to get his imported salmon almost as cheap as he now gets Texan beef.

Snuff has been made from a very early period, first and most largely by the Spanish, who prepared it with care and scented it with various materials. Next the low countries, Scotland and England, extended and popularized the use of snuff.

Swords of prehistoric and even much later times were often of bronze, but for many ages steel has been the material exclusively employed, except that occasionally some other material has been used for swords designed for state occasions and pageants.

A novel method of testing the condition of a horse's feet is to attach one terminal of a light battery to the bit and the other to the shoe. If the foot is properly penetrated by the nails the animal will squirm under the test, but will give no token if there is no irritation.

There is a new wind instrument, the "pedal clarionet." It is an octave below the base clarionet and produces the lowest note obtained by any instrument except the organ. With a range of three octaves it has a much pleasanter tone than the double bassoon.

The swellest New York hotels require their elevator boys to wear dress suits. To be thus clothed before 6 o'clock is the mark of servitude. No gentleman wears a dress suit before that hour, so consequently, during the day at least, the elevator boy is no gentleman.

It is not pleasant to contemplate the fact that the most destructive plague that ever visited the human family appeared in the age which has given the medical and sanitary sciences their highest triumphs. Within three years the grip has twice made the entire circuit of the globe.

New Alpine railway, the Brenzier Rothhornbahn, is the highest railway in the world, and commands magnificent views. It is 2,351 meters (7,836 feet) high at the summit level and ascends 1,682 meters (5,606 feet), or sixty-seven meters (223 feet) higher than the Pilatus railway. The journey occupies one and one-half hours.

The chief element in the composition of a tear is water, but with water is associated minute proportions of salt, soda, phosphate of lime, phosphate of soda and mucus, and when seen under the microscope, a tear after evaporation looks like a very small fishbone, owing to the salines forming themselves into lengthened crosslines.

Once in eight years all the locks on United States mail bags must be changed, if not oftener. This is because after a while a good many lost keys get around, and they are not very safe to have so distributed. Just now the equipment division of the postoffice department is making over 250,000 old locks, merely for the purpose of rendering them different.

Some time ago the figurehead of a ship was picked up near a little island off the coast of Western Australia, which, from the course it was pursuing when found, had evidently only just arrived there. It was identified as belonging to a vessel that had been burned at sea near Cape Horn, at a point just 6,000 miles away, two years and a half before. The mean rate at which the figurehead had travelled was, therefore, about six miles and a half a day.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Kate Claxton's Revival of the Two Orphans.

Some Points on Wilbur and His Opera Company—Modjeska in Mary Stuart—Salvini.

Kate Claxton, "Bonnie Kate," is as bonnie now as ever. Her hair is just as rich with its tint of gold, and her face is as fair and as full of laughter. If hard work and a firm intention to add to her thousands are a hobby, then Miss Claxton is beset with one. Her greatest venture, the magnificent revival of the Two Orphans, like all the other plays in which she moves, is as much a child of her brain as it was the brain of D'Ennery, the author. She has been an actress so long that to act has become a second nature to her. She will be at the Wheeler's this evening.

He Likes Wilbur.

Dramatic Editor Bee: I see my friend Wilbur proprietor of the Wilbur Opera company, which is to play at the people's this week, continues to live on Easy street, with a great big capital E, and those who know him do not envy his prosperity. Twelve years ago I chanced to witness the original performance which he gave of The Mascott at the Bijou theater, in New York, where he remained nearly one hundred and fifty nights. He coined money then, but during the following three years he lost over $40,000 trying to maintain a high-priced comic opera company and playing in high-priced theaters.

Then he conceived the idea of presenting burlesque opera at popular prices, that is, prices ranging from 10 to 50 cents and giving matinees daily. He has done this for the past eight years and during that time he has failed in but one performance during the 52 weeks of each year. He has always had the valuable assistance of his prima donna, Miss Susie Kerwin, who is financially interested in the enterprises, in fact owning a large part of it.

He played six months in Minneapolis and St. Paul the past spring and summer. He travels very little, appears in no small towns and draws his large dividends every week. His success is due to the fact that he understands the art of putting together a compact comic opera company at a small cost. His people knew that they can receive their salaries 52 weeks in the year and they prefer remaining with him than going with some uncertain organization. Then he always gets together a chorus of twenty or thirty of the prettiest young girls to be found and he costumes them in lavish fashion.

Much of his success is due to Susie Kerwin, who is an untiring worker and who designs all the costumes, superintends their making and looks after the details of stage work with a careful eye, while she appears in most of the performances herself in the leading roles. As a hard worker she is very much like the late Emma Abbot, who never felt she sang too often before the public. Miss Kirwin was originally a chorus girl with Mr. Wilbur.—"Opera Lover."

Modjeska.

A very important legitimate theatrical engagement will be that of Modjeska and her company of players at the Wheeler opera house next Wednesday evening. She will present Schiller's great historical tragedy, Mary Stuart. The sale of seats began this morning.

Salvini.

No young actor ever entered upon a histrionic career more fitted for it in many ways than Alexander Salvini. Of magnificent physique—a perfect Adonis; large brown eyes that light up with all sorts of expressions; crisp black hair that curls naturally; finely chiseled lips that fashion themselves to his every mood; a face that is peculiarly handsome, yet strong and fine in contour and line; the neck of an athlete of old Roman days; such is Salvini, son of a famous father.

It was nine years ago, at the age of 20, that young Salvini made his first American appearance, supporting Clara Morris in Article 47. He next contracted with A. M. Palmer as leading man for three years, and after its expiration supported Margaret Mather in a repertoire of Shakespearian plays for two seasons. He next appeared at New Orleans for eight weeks with the Union Square Theater company. He was then supporting his celebrated father, Sig. Tomasso Salvini, starring off nights. For three years he starred at the Madison Square Garden, New York, creating many parts and making as many successes. This season, under the direction of Mr. W. M. Wilkison, Mr. Salvini is starring the large cities of the south and west, closing his season with a run in New York. Next season Mr. Salvini makes a tour of the world, playing in Italian, French and English, under Mr. Wilkison's direction.

A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY.

Toledo, O., Jan. 12, 1892.

Hand Medicine Co.:

Gentlemen: Your trial bottle and book received, and accept many thanks. Dr. Hand's Colic Cure works like magic and surpasses anything I have ever used. Have also derived great benefit from Pleasant Physic, and hereafter it shall be a household necessity.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. S. B. TAYLOR,
1223 Division street.

OHIO STATE POINTERS.

Lima is short of fuel gas.

Findlay is in a hard chase after a public building.

Hicksville had 20 deaths and 46 births during 1891.

The Dayton Bicycle club will give a minstrel show.

The electric light and gas companies of Massillon have consolidated.

The State Lumber association will hold its next annual meeting at Lima.

A big deposit of fish has been made in the Sandusky river near Tiffin.

An English syndicate is buying up the oak timber of Seneca county for ship timber.

George Kaeler, probate judge of Athens county, has resigned on account of ill health.

Oak Harbor has an ordinance compelling the citizens to clean the snow from the sidewalks.

A 13-year-old boy was carried from a Tiffin opera house in a beastly state of intoxication.

David Wright, a prominent and wealthy farmer living near Hillsboro, dropped dead at his home.

The Goodrich Shoe company, of Youngstown, has applied in court to have the corporation dissolved.

August Brown, a drayman at Vermillion, Sandusky county, fell on the sidewalk and broke his neck.

The fight for postmastership of Norwalk is ended, and Wm. B. Woolverton comes out victorious.

The Buckeye Churn company at Sidney have added new machinery and otherwise improved the plant.

The Thomson-Houston Carbon company have offered to rebuild a plant at Fremont for a bonus of $35,000.

J. L. Sharp, of Newcastle, took in Youngstown by gaslight, and left $100 with his jolly companions.

George Dyche, of Columbus, and H. E. Passavant, of Youngstown, will lease extensive coal lands in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. George Ofenburger, at Canton, drank concentrated lye, and then attempted to cut her head off with a hatchet in her frenzied efforts to kill herself.

Jeweler Ackley, of Warren, permitted Charles Shippey to take $225 worth of diamonds home to show his mother, and is now looking for Shippey and the diamonds.

IN THE NICK OF TIME.

The nick of time to stop the course of bladder and kidney complaints is when the organs concerned exhibit a tendency to grow inactive. The healthful impulse toward activity that they receive from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters rescues them from impending danger, and averts such dangerous maladies as Bright's disease and diabetes. Sluggishness of the kidneys increases a liability to chronic rheumatism, gout and dropsy, and since the blood is filtered by these organs in its passage through them, the operation of the Bitters serves a doubly happy purpose. The medicine acts without exciting, like the fiery stimulants of commerce. Malarial, dyspeptic, constipated and nervous invalids are thoroughly relieved by it. Since the advent of that shocking malady, la grippe, it has been widely demonstrating its usefulness as a curative and preventive of it.

THE PASTORAL TERM

Shall Be Further Extended in the Methodist Church.

As the session of the general conference of the M. E. church approaches, many subjects of interest are being discussed among the clergy and laity, not the least important of which is the further extension of the pastoral term. It will be remembered that up to the conference held four years ago a pastor had to "pack his duds" at the end of three years in any event, but by a close vote the limit was fixed at five years, and Rev. J. H. Bethards enjoyed the honor of being the only Toledo pastor who was benefited in the new plan. The Western Christian Advocate, in its last issue, devotes over two pages to the views of ministers and laymen on the proposition as to whether the limit should be lifted entirely—that is, as to length of service, the relations closing with each year, as at present. Various opinions are held, the preachers in this neighborhood speaking as follows:

Bethards, J. H., Toledo.—Let the law governing the pastoral term read: "Without limit, but subject to annual renewal." I favor this—

1. Because the removal of a pastor by a "time-limit" at the end of five or ten years is just as arbitrary and senseless as at the end of one or three years.

2. Because it will tend to give the church better and more efficient ministers. The pastor's stay would then depend wholly on his efficiency. All reliance on past achievements would cease, not a single power would be unemployed, and at seventy he would still be a youthful, vigorous, intellectual giant, and the "deadline" would be leagues of years beyond him.

3. Because it would give due prominence to "staying qualities" in the pulpit. Such qualities do not always flash like a meteor; but they stand the test of time and the luster of their efficiency and power increases with the lapse of years. It would fix the eagle eye of the laymen on these qualities in the pulpit, and tend to their complete enthronement in the pew.

4. Because it would leave the itinerancy and the appointing power intact. "The fitness of the man for the place, and the place for the man," would still be supreme in the cabinet, and, by this just test, appointments could be made as of yore.

Hutsinpiller, S. D., Toledo.—I favor the removal of the time-limit because this removal would tend to the stability and strength of our churches, especally in the cities, and would give our pastors equal opportunities for leadership with other strong men in the various denominations.

Graham, P. F., Sandusky.—I favor the removal of the time-limit—

1. Because every man's time is up at the end of every year. That is time-limit enough.

2. That, where it is demanded by the nature of the work, the successful man may be rewarded by seeing his plans carried out.

3. Some men are by nature better suited to a long term than to a short one. Let those be removed who desire to be, and those who fail, and retain those who succeed.

Love, N. B. C., Fndlay.—Service without limitation places all pastors upon an equality. Each stands upon his merits. A limited pastorate interferes with the completion, often, of church enterprises; also with building up and holding converts. Removing limitation places our ministers on equality with those of other churches, removing the reproach of incompetency to serve continuously. An unlimited pastorate would harmonize more fulyy with an unlimited episcopacy. A closer relationship would exist between pastor and people. We would suffer fewer losses by removal to other churches; would save much of our best talent, that seeks for a more permanent term service.

Albright, N. S., Tiffin.—The removal of the time-limit from the pastorate should be opposed—

1. The pastor needs the wide and experimental knowledge of men and methods; the opportunity for frequent review of his opinions and preaching, and revision of his methods of work; and the impetus of the conviction that in every place, with him, it is "now or never" for work and victory.

2. The societies need changes of instructors and guides, for the completion of knowledge and character; changes of administrators for improvement of methods, and enlistment of new working talent; and changes of preachers to attract new hearers of the gospel.

3. The Methodist polity needs a brief pastoral term for its permanence and efficiency. Lengthening the possible pastoral term lengthens the actual term for a few, but shortens it for the many; it increases the disposition of the societies to interfere with the appointing power, weakening the episcopacy and presiding eldership, and tends to destroy itinerancy and connectionalism.

Lease, Gershom, Defiance.—Opposed, because it is contrary to the genius of our economy. It will embarrass the work of stationing the preachers, and create an increases the disposition of the societies and people. There is more restlessness under the five-year rule than the three, and more under the three than the two. Our people do not desire it. They are glad to get rid of the most of us at the end of three years.

Young, Jason, Fostoria.—Five years in a charge is long enough for a minister's usefulness there generally. To entirely remove the time-limit would only favor a few charges and preachers, and create a craving with other preachers to remain where it would not subserve the interest of the charge to do so.

MICHIGAN NEWS NOTES.

Jackson is financially embarrassed.

Ovid expects to turn on electric lights March 1.

Project is on foot to build a modern hotel at Reeding.

Saloon keepers of Hillsdale are being hauled up to the rack.

A new county court house at Tuscola has just been completed.

Ithica smells oil and a company has been organized to prospect.

The mills of Muskegon cut 377,656,763 feet of lumber during 1891.

Jerry Burcer was run over by a train at Alpena and instantly killed.

A farmers' institute will be held at Belleville, February 10 and 11.

A half-mile regulation track is to be constructed within the limits of Clayton.

Seven business buildings were destroyed by fire at Mayville, at a loss of $28,000.

Robert Malion, aged 17, and Ella Kinwood, aged 24, are missing from Port Huron.

Saloon keepers of Pontiac will be prosecuted for keeping their places open on Sunday.

Owing to defects in the petition in favor of local option in Calhoun county, the measure is defeated for a year at least.

A collision occurred on the Hackley & Hume logging railroad near Harrison, and Thomas Terry, a brakeman, was killed.

The private stables of W. S. Hull at Grand Rapids, were destroyed by fire and $10,000 worth of thoroughbreds perished.

The Michigan Central Railroad company will open its splendid new depot at Niles February 1. The structure cost $60,000.

Every Month many women suffer from Excessive or Scant Menstruation; they don't know who to confide in to get proper advice. Don't confide in anybody but try **Bradfield's Female Regulator** a Specific for PAINFUL, PROFUSE, SCANTY, SUPPRESSED and IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION. Book to "WOMAN" mailed free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga. Sold by all Druggists.

STORAGE AND GENERAL TRUCKING. Covered Vans for Furniture! FREIGHT AND BAGGAGE Delivered to and from Depots or any part of the City. The Moreton Truck and Storage Co

C.A. Kirchmaier, Ph. C Chemist and Assayer! Laboratory, 1316 Adams St. PHONE 9?3.

IT MAY BE LOADED.

A Strange Looking Box Causing Alarm.

A Man Who Has Enemies Thinks One of Them Has Sent Him an Infernal Machine.

New York, Jan. 25.—W. T. Wheeler, secretary and treasurer of the Port Jefferson Milling company at Port Jefferson, L. I., some time ago had trouble with a discharged employe, and threats were made to take his life.

Mr. Wheeler's cause for fear was not groundless, for on two occasions he has been shot at since the threats were made —once while he was driving through the country surrounding the town in his carriage, and again when he was leading his horse to the stable in the rear of his handsome dwelling in the village.

Consequently these attempts on his life have made Secretary Wheeler exceedingly wary, and, although far from being a timid man, he has endeavored to guard against any future attempts of his enemies to injure him.

On Tuesday there arrived at the company's factory a large, black trunk encased in a wooden box. The mysterious package came by express over the Long Island railroad, and was marked "Port Jeffe Mill'g Co." It took four men to lift it out of the express wagon.

When Mr. Wheeler examined the exterior of the black trunk his suspicions were aroused, and he concluded that it probably contained an infernal machine, and was meant to blow him and the factory up. He communicated his fears to the other officials of the company and they agreed with him.

The trunk was then carefully removed to one of the company's sheds a considerable distance from the factory, and there it still remains. The way-bill for the case shows it was shipped from Westport, Conn. Thither Mr. Wheeler has gone to investigate the matter. The trunk is bound with iron bands, and although a considerable number of the inhabitants of Port Jefferson have examined it nobody has evinced a willingness to earn the reward of $50 offered by the company to the person who shall muster up courage to open it.

SPORTING NOTES.

"Chicken" Wolf, of the Louisville club, is dead.

Of the 65 stockholders in the Columbus ball club, 24 are members of the Produce exchange.

If the championship season opens April 7, as is now contemplated, it will leave but a very limited practice season.

The speeders were out on Madison street Sunday and if there is enough snow left to-day a race for a prize will take place this afternoon.

John Mann has challenged Charles Casper for a game of billiards for the championship of the city. The game will be played at Hanner's to-morrow night.

A. S. Stern, ex-president of the Cincinnati club, is in New York. He declares he is out of base ball, but does not hesitate to express the belief that the Cincinnati club will make as much money this year as it lost last season. He is a great believer in Sunday games, and says the Cincinnati club will play Sunday games at home next summer.

The American association batting and fielding averages for last year have been made public by Secretary Harry Means. It was not possible to secure satisfactory results owing to the lack of returns from 30 games played at Baltimore and 15 at Columbus. Upon the returns Boston leads in the club batting and the Athletics in the club fielding. Brouthers has the highest batting average, .349; Sutcliffe, .347; Duffy, .340. Dolan is last, .092. Brown made the record of stolen bases, 110. Of the first basemen, Comiskey leads with .981; Crooks leads the second basemen with .890; Shock the shortstops with .948; third basemen Mulvey with .912. In the left field Richardson leads in centerfield, and in right Wolf; Meekin is first of pitchers and O'Connor of catchers.

ARE YOU AFRAID OF THE GRIPPE? Have you noticed that there is less Grippe in England than America, or in any other country, and has it occurred to you that DOCTOR ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY For Coughs, Colds and Consumption is the only **guaranteed** preventative and cure for Grippe in the world? It is a fact. Insist upon your druggist furnishing it. A 25 cent bottle may save your life. It tastes good.

WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING USED BY MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. A SHINE LASTS A WEEK. LEATHER PRESERVER. A HANDSOME POLISH. IS WATER-PROOF. 20C. A BOTTLE.

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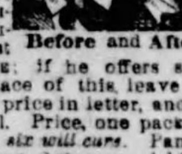

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SPICY READING.

Continued from First Page.

In an interview with Consul Merriam, the minister of the interior of the junta assured him, as he wrote to Mr. Egan, that the junta regretted that the Nacional had so expressed its opinions and that he and the other members of the cabinet "had no complaint to make as to your position and procedures in this civil conflict, which properly interpreted means that you have maintained your position as a neutral."

Lesson in Municipal Economics.

Under the date of August 8 Mr. Egan reports that on May 15 the intendente of Concepcion arbitrarily arrested all persons connected with the electric light plant because of a failure of part of the system of lights to work. Among the prisoners was H. C. Stevenson, an American citizen. He was thrown into jail and placed in irons for an hour and a half, when the intendente ordered him released. To prevent a like occurrence in the future Mr. Egan brought the case, on his own motion, promptly before the government, obtaining in August a letter of regret from the minister of foreign affairs and a payment of $2,000 to Mr. Stevenson. Mr. Egan's action was warmly approved by the department of state in a note of October 9.

On August 20 Mr. Egan wrote to Mr. Blaine that, learning that the minister of foreign affairs had threatened to search the legation for congressionalist refugees, he called at the minister's and stated to the sub-secretary in charge that if the government desired to raise the question of asylum he would be prepared to discuss it on the proper basis and in the most friendly spirit but that with regard to the threat to search the legation it should be distinctly understood that the legation could only be searched by force, and that he himself would shoot the first man that should attempt to enter the legation for that purpose.

The same day he received from the president an assurance that there was no intention to search any of the legations, and above all that of the United Sattes.

The success of the revolutionists and the downfall of Balmaceda are covered by numerous dispatches. From August 27 to 31 disorder reigned at Santiago attending the change of governments. The police deserted their posts, the houses of Balmaceda's supporters were sacked and $5,000,000 worth of property wantonly destroyed. All the legations, except the English, which refused to accept any, were crowded with refugees, which alone avoided a great sacrifice of life.

September 1 Mr. Egan announced the installation of the new government. On the 4th he was instructed to recognize it, which he did on the 5th. During the excitement the United States legation entertained nearly one hundred refugees, including Balmaceda and his family. They remained three days.

The English warships also refused to receive any refugees, and they were received on United States and German vessels and their lives thus saved. The United States ships Baltimore and San Francisco carried a number to Mollendo," said Minister Egan. On September 7, from Domingo, Julio Banades Espinosa, ex-minister of state, who went away on the Baltimore, wrote: "I have received letters requesting me, on behalf of all the refugees on board, to convey to the government of the United States, to Rear Admiral Brown and to the officers of the San Francisco and Baltimore their eternal gratitude for the noble, generous and fraternal hospitality extended to them during their stay on board of those ships."

The appointment of Manuel A. Matta as minister of foreign relations of the provisional government was communicated by Mr. Egan on September 16.

Britain at the Bottom of It.

Sept. 1 Mr. Egan wrote that ever since the Itata incident a bitter feeling had been held against the United States by the young and unthinking element of those then in opposition to the government, a feeling which, said Mr. Egan, the English did all in their power to promote and foster. A manifestation of this was shown in the charge by Vergana, who acted as secretary of the army of the north, who said that on the day of the landing of the northern army at Quiteros on Aug. 20 the San Francisco went to that bay and from there carried back the most important information to the government authorities at Valparaiso. Rear Admiral Brown denied the charge absolutely, stating that the landing had been effected and was fully known to the government officials before he left and that he had no communication with them after his return. Sept. 24 and 25 Mr. Egan telegraphed that it had been intimated that he was expected to turn the refugees out that were in the legation to be prosecuted, but that he would permit them to go out only under safe conduct to neutral territory; also that the feeling against the United States because of the Itata incident was being fomented. Secret police surrounded the legation arresting persons, twenty in number, for entering it, and placing two of Mr. Egan's servants in prison. Against this Mr. Egan protested to the minister of foreign affairs. By direction of the president Mr. Wharton telegraphed Mr. Egan Sept. 26 to insist firmly that the respect and inviolability due the minister of the United States and the legation buildings, including free access, be given and observed fully and promptly by the Chilean authorities.

Respect Demanded for Mr. Egan.

"The government of the United States," continued Mr. Wharton's dispatch, "is prepared to consider in a friendly spirit the question whether asylum has, under the circumstances, been properly given to the persons now at the legation, when the facts are more fully before it, but it cannot allow to pass without a firm protest the evidence of disrespect towards its minister, which Mr. Egan reported. It is expected that this protest will be followed by prompt action on the part of the authorities of Chile."

In answer to inquiries Minister Egan telegraphed the next day that 13 refugees were at the legation, none of whom were charged with common crimes. Minister Matta charged that they had abused the right of asylum by conspiring against the order of things and for this reason defended the action against the legation. Minister Egan denied the charge and asked safe conduct for the refugees. Safe conduct was given at once for two refugees in the English legation. No more arrests had been made, but the espionage was kept up. A lengthy report of the situation was sent by Minister Egan, dated Sept. 29, in which he noticed the arrest of W. E. Raycroft, a citizen of the United States, solely because he had called at the legation for his correspondence. Answering Minister Egan's note of protest, Minister Matta said of the arrest of Raycroft that he did not consider this fact deserving of comment or discussion, and that it was only a necessary consequence of the anomaly of the presence and of the notorious conduct of those who were abusing the diplomatic asylum. Mr. Egan said: "I may here state that these charges—or rather suspicions—of conspiracy against the refugees are not only unfounded, but in view of the total defeat of the army of President Balmaceda, the demoralization and dispersion of his following, military and civil, the suicide of the ex-president himself, they might well be considered ridiculous.

"Informal intimations were conveyed to me that in order to avoid complications and personal unpopularity and inconvenience, I ought to take some steps to procure that the refugees should leave the legation and seek concealment in other places, but I have taken the position that they entered into the legation legitimately, as has been admitted by the minister of foreign relations, and that whatever may be the inconvenience to me personally I will not, either directly or indirectly, adopt toward them any course not in accordance with the principles of hospitality and humanity which should characterize the legation of the United States.

Other Legations Treated Differently.

The dispatch closed with a showing of the very different treatment accorded the refugees who found shelter in other legations. Minister Matta' September 30, again refused safe conduct or permission to leave the country to the refugees in the United States legation. Respecting the charges of conspiracy, October 1 Mr. Egan was informed that "the president desires to establish and maintain friendly relations with Chile, but the right of asylum having been tacitly, if not expressly, allowed to other foreign legations, and having been exercised by our minister with the old government in the interest and for the safety of the adherents of the party now in power, the president cannot but regard the application of another rule, accompanied by acts of disrespect to our legation, as the manifestation of a most unfriendly spirit. Mr. Egan is instructed to furnish a copy of this to the minister of foreign affairs and to take the utmost precaution to prevent any abuse of the privilege of asylum by those to whom he has extended it. Their intercourse with outside persons, whether by person or by letter, should be under his supervision, and limited to the most necessary and innocent matters. The discussion and adjustment of the matter would probably be much facilitated were there an authorized agent of Chile at Washington."

This note being shown Minister Matta October 3, he assured Minister Egan that no disrespect was intended to the legation; that orders for arrest applied only to those against whom there might be legitimate grounds for suspicion and that the police must have misunderstood it. He promised an investigation. In a note of October 6 Mr. Egan says the Americans arrested at the legation were Charles Hillman, an engineer; J. O. S. Maran, a commission merchant (twice arrested), and Mr. Raycraft. Among the other arrests were three persons, natives, who came on business connected with the legation, two doctors that came to attend one of the refugees who was ill, a telephone mechanic, who came to arrange the telephone instrument, and four servants of the legation. The last mentioned were retained for three or four days in prison, and the telephone mechanic for twenty-four hours. Mr. Egan continued to urge the issue of safe conduct to the refugees in the legation, and in the correspondence with Senor Matta, the latter deplored the errors committed by the police, who, he said, should have left access to the legation entirely free. No vexation was intended to the legation.

To grant the safe conduct, Matta said, would be unjustifiable irregularity under the decree of September 14, committing supporters of the late government to the tribunals. Were it possible, it would be given as a proof of amity toward the legation.

Egan Cites Precedents to Matta.

To this Mr. Egan replied citing the action of Chile at Lima, in 1886, when safe conduct was insisted upon by the Chilean minister for refugees in the legations, and the approval of the Chilean delegates to the congress at Montevideo in 1888 of a resolution recognizing the right of asylum accompanied by the right of safe conduct. Mr. Egan argued that international usage, repeatedly approved by the Chilean republic, could not be abrogated by a decree which could apply only to persons within the jurisdiction of the Chilean government. This correspondence was reviewed in a note by Mr. Egan to Mr. Blaine of October 17, in which he also shows the very different manner in which refugees in other legations were treated. In view of the gravity of what had taken place Mr. Egan said he notified Senor Matta that he should give the facts to his government and leave to it the final decision of the question. The correspondence embraces these notes between Matta and Egan in full—Minister Matta October 20 persisting in his refusal to grant safe conduct. Mr. Egan October 23 notified the department that he had informed the minister he would suspend the discussion until the United States government determined what was proper. In closing Mr. Egan informed the minister that the interpretation of the United States of the refusal as an act of slight courtesy and consideration cannot be a cause for surprise.

The Attack on the Baltimore's Men.

Coming to the attack on the sailors of the Baltimore and its consequences, the first notification was in a telegram from Minister Egan, dated October 18, the fight having occurred on the 16th. On the 19th he transmitted to the department of state Captain Schley's letter to Minister Egan and to the intendente, that to the latter asking an investigation, and said: "The general impression is that the attack was unprovoked and premeditated. Some weeks ago an attack was made upon a number of the sailors of one of the German ships of war, resulting in the killing of one of the Germans, and it is understood that the attack was made because the Chileans mistook the Germans for United States sailors." Then followed the telegram of the president to Mr. Egan, through Assistant Secretary of State Wharton, of October 23, which has been printed, in which Mr. Egan was instructed to inform the Chilean government that the United States government had no doubt a prompt and full reparation would be offered by Chile if the facts were as found by the board composed of the Baltimore's officers which investigated the affair. The text of this telegram follows:

"Immediately upon receipt of information of the assaults made on the 16th inst. in the streets of Valparaiso upon a number of American sailors belonging to the United States man-of-war Baltimore, now in that harbor, the commander of that vessel, Captain W. S. Schley, was directed to cause an immediate and thorough inquiry to be made into the origin and incidents of that tragic affair and communicate the results simultaneously to this government and to you. His report, under date of yesterday, has just been transmitted to this department by the secretary of the navy, who advises me that a copy of the report was forwarded to you by Captain Schley.

"You will observe that the board of officers selected by Capt. Schley to investigate this affair report that our sailors were unarmed and gave no provocation; that the assaults upon them were by armed men, greatly superior in numbers, and, as we must conclude, animated in their bloody work by hostility to these men as sailors of the United States. You will also notice that the character of some of the wounds indicates, that the public police, or some of them, took part in the attack, and will also observe that other American sailors were, without any apparent fault, arrested and for some time held by the authorities. The friendly efforts of some of the public officers to give succor to our men furnish the only redeeming incident of this affair. This cruel work, so injurious to the United States, took place on the 16th inst., and yet no expression of regret or of a purpose to make searching inquiry with a view to the institution of proper proceedings for the punishment of the guilty parties has been, so far as I am advised, offered to this government. You will at once bring to the attention of the government of Chile the facts as reported to you by Capt. Schley and will inquire whether there are any qualifying facts in the possesion of that government or any explanation to be offered of an event that has very deeply pained the people of the United States, not only by reason of the resulting death of one of our sailors and the pitiless wounding of others, but even more as an apparent expression of an unfriendliness toward this government which might put in peril the maintenance of amicable relations between the two countries. If the facts are as reported by Capt. Schley this government cannot doubt that the government of Chile will offer prompt and full reparation. You will furnish the foreign office a full paraphrase of this dispatch and will report promptly to this government."

Chile's Insolent Attitude.

This was communicated to Senor Matta October 26 in almost the identical language used by Mr. Wharton, to which Senor Matta's reply October 27 said that the government of the United States formulated demands and advanced threats that without being cast back with acrimony were not acceptable nor could they be accepted in that case or any other of like nature. He did not doubt the sincerity, rectitude or earnestness of investigation on board the Baltimore, but would recognize only the jurisdiction and majority of his own country to judge and punish the guilty on Chilean territory. He said the administrative and judicial authorities had been investigating the affair; that the judicial investigation under Chilean law is secret and the time had not yet arrived to make known the result; when that time did arrive he would communicate the result, although he did not recognize any other authority competent to judge criminal cases than that established by the Chilean people. Until the time arrived to disclose the result of the investigation he would not admit that the disorders in Valparaiso or the silence of his department should appear as an expression of unfriendliness toward the government of the United States which might put in peril the friendly relations between the two countries. Capt. Schley reported that the officers of the Baltimore were refused permission to be present at the investigation, and that the American sailors were obliged to sign a paper in Spanish which they did not understand.

On receipt of this information November 1 Mr. Blaine instructed Minister Egan to claim the privilege of reading the paper which the American sailors signed in secret in a language they did not understand, and without being accompanied by counsel, and to see that no one from the Baltimore, officer or sailor, was allowed to testify except in the presence of a friend acting as counsel and in his own language, openly and not secretly. This request was refused. Another note to Mr. Egan from Senor Matta October 30 ex-[illegible] regret for the occurrence, but promised to submit the result of the proceeding investigation as soon as completed.

Accompanying this was a report from the intendente of Valparaiso, who considered it entirely impossible that the police could have committed the brutalities and excesses imputed to them, and said when the police and other forces arrived on the scene the mob collected was about 2,000 men, fighting with stones, clubs and bright arms, especially the American sailors. He claimed that the police and soldiers only tried to restore peace; that under the circumstances the local authorities could not have done more, and that everything went to show that the disturbance began by a fight between some drunken sailors.

Upon this Capt. Schley wrote: "The fact that my men, numbering in few cases more than five or six men, were attacked by a mob of 2,000 men, and that those of them who were arrested, 36 in number, were found when searched to possess only six or seven small pocket knives, is a complete refutation of the statement that they were armed as charged by the intendente."

Out of Their Own Mouths.

In another letter to Mr. Egan, dated October 22, Capt. Schley gave a detailed account of the attack upon the Baltimore's sailors, which is noticeable for the fact that it shows the discharge of the Baltimore's sailors by the Chilean authorities, no proof of their guilt being found. It is as follows:

Sir—In accordance with instructions received from the honorable secretary of the navy, I have the honor to inform you that I have instituted a board of investigation composed of carefully selected officers to investigate the causes leading to the disturbances which took place on the evening of October 16, while my men were at liberty on shore at this place, during which Boatswain's Mate Charles W. Riggin was killed, and John Hamilton, carpenter's mate; John H. Davidson, landsman; John W. Talbot, seaman apprentice; Jerry Anderson, coal heaver; George Panter, coal heaver, and Wm. Turnbull, coal heaver, were dangerously stabbed with dirks and bayonets, were assaulted and beaten with clubs and knocked down with stones, while many others of the crew were less seriously injured.

"As nearly as the origin of the outbreak can be established it may be traced to a quarrel between Riggin and a Chilean sailor or about 6 p. m., in a saloon. It appears that Talbot came into the saloon at that moment, and, approaching them, he states that the Chilean sailor spit in his face and that he knocked the sailor down. At all events there appears to have been a crowd outside ready and waiting, as numbers of men immediately rushed into the saloon and began an assault upon these two men. They escaped and took refuge in a street car then passing, but were assailed there and dragged from the car, and Riggin was stabbed in the back many times and left to die in the street by the crowd. When he was picked up by a shipmate, Armorer Johnson, and in his arms to be taken to a drug store near by, a squad of police appeared on the scene and one of their number deliberately fired upon these two men. One of the shots entered Riggin's neck, killing him almost instantly.

"Talbot escaped with a number of severe stab wounds in the back, two of which penetrated the lungs, and was arrested by the police subsequently in a house where he had fled for safety.

"Coalheaver Jerry Anderson was robbed by a mob of at least 25 persons in broad daylight and then knocked down and stabbed several times in the back, one wound penetrating the lungs. This occurred before the disturbance later in the afternoon.

"Coalheaver Wm. Turnbull was stabbed 18 times in the back and beaten with clubs. Two of the wounds penetrated the lungs and his condition is most critical.

"Carpenter's Mate John Hamilton was knocked down with stones and then stabbed seriously in the buttock, groin and back, and has many other bodily injuries. He was afterward brutally dragged in an unconscious condition by two policemen to the carcel.

"Coalheaver George Pantar and Landsman John Davidson were severely wounded with stones and clubs and cut with knives. Many others of the crew were assaulted and stoned, clubbed and cut with knives though to a less serious extent. Complaint is made by several men that after arrest they were 'nippered' with catgut cords and dragged to the station. In one case a lasso or lariat was used.

Evidences of Police Participation.

"The fact that a number of the wounds are recognized as bayonet wounds would appear to point to the police as participants in some few cases though I am glad to be able to say that there were some instances in which the officers intervened most courageously to protect our men against the mob.

"Thirty-six of my men were arrested and detained in prison and hospitals, then examined and ultimately discharged, as no proof of their guilt could be adduced. I can personally bear witness to the sobriety, orderliness and good behavior and politeness of my men to the Chilean officers up to 5:30 p. m., when I left the shore, returning to my ship. This fact is corroborated later on by many eye-witnesses on shore at or after 6 p. m., when the disturbance occurred.

"It is believed that the assault was instigated by Chilean sailors recently discharged from the transports, together with the 'longshoremen, and that it was premeditated. Several of the men were told to keep within doors after night, as an assault was intended upon them by the crowds. That this was so is shown from the attacks made in widely separate localities in the town while the men were at suuper in the hotels and restaurants. It is not believed that sailors of the Chilean fleet assisted in this work of butchery, as there are instances in which some of them generously assisted our men against the mob into places of safety; so it is a pleasant duty to dispel this infamous idea as published in the press of Valparaiso.

The Victims Unarmed and Defenseless.

"I can assure you most positively that my men were unarmed and defenseless, and the fact that the police authorities failed to discover an instrument beyond several small pocket knives and a small iron pestle about four inches long, such as druggists use, that could deserve the name of weapon is a most complete refutation of this charge. I transmit a copy of the report of the board, and would add that the testimony given is corroborated by a score or more of eye-witnesses, who denounce the assault as unprovoked and brutal beyond expression. In times of peace in the port of a nation with whom we are on terms of amity and friendliness, this brutal assault and butchery of my men is an indignity of such gravity that I have been obliged to refer to it in plain terms to the honorable secretary of the navy, and in transmitting the report to you I feel certain that it will receve both from yourself and the authorities that attention and that serious consideration which it merits. I must add that his excellency, the intendente of Valparaiso, and his honor the judge of crimes were most humane in hastening the hearings of my men and in promptly discharging them when no guilt appeared."

Mr. Egan reported November 3 the receipt from the United States consul at Valparaiso of a letter giving the information that in the case of the stabbing by Chilean sailors of one of the crew of a German warship, who, it is stated, was mistaken for an American, Judge Foster, of the court of crimes, the same who conducted the investigation into the Baltimore case, permitted the secretary of the German consulate to be present, while he refused the request of Captain Schley for permission for one of his officers to attend.

An Outrage at Valparaiso.

November 7 Mr. Egan reported the ill treatment of Patrick Shields, a fireman of the United States steamship Keewana, and an American citizen, who, according to a report from the United States consul at Valparaiso, was arrested for drunkenness, a charge denied by him, kept for several days in jail without process of law, forced to sweep the streets and brutally beaten by police officers. The consul said that he had been medically examined and found to be in a serious condition, and that the local authorities had been remonstrated against.

The statement of Shields, the Keewana sailor, to Surgeon White and the report of the chief of police of Valparaiso to Consul McCreery are included in the correspondence and confirm the truth of this statement. In Mr. Egan's dispatch later all the documents in the case, which are set out in full in the correspondence, were transmitted to Senor Matta by Mr. Egan, in connection with Shields' claim for $5,000 damages. The following upon the question of Shields' citizenship are suggestive:

"Valparaiso, Nov. 20.—In the case of Patrick Shields, of the Keewana, who makes a claim against the government of Chile for injuries claimed to have been received at the hands of the police of this city, I desire to state that the crew list of the steamship shows that he was born in Ireland and is a subject of Great Britain.

WM. B. M'CREERY,
"United States Consul."

"Santiago, Nov. 23.—Sir—Replying to your communication of the 20th inst., in reference to the case of Patrick Shields, of the United States steamship Keewana, I beg to refer you to paragraphs 170 and 171 of consular instructions, in the latter of which you will find the following: 'The principles which are maintained by this government in regard to the protection as distinguished from the relief of seamen are well settled. It is held that the circumstance that the vessel is American is evidence that the seamen on board are such, and in every regularly documented merchant vessel the crew will find their protection in the flag that covers them.' Shields is therefore in this case, and also in the matter of relief, he having shipped in a port of the United States, entitled to the same protection as if he were a United States citizen. PATRICK EGAN.

On the same day November 7, Mr. Egan reported a public meeting called to denounce the United States legation and to request the delivery of the refugees. This was due to attacks in the press. The government sent a squadron of cavalry to protect the legation. This meeting was called by a proclamation which charged that the refugees in the legation had conspired to kill Colonel Canto. After the meeting the intendente issued a proclamation denying the existence of the conspiracy, a proclamation which, Mr. Egan said, would have been much more valuable before the meeting. Of this incident Senor Matta wrote to Mr. Egan that "the government does not alarm itself, however it may disapprove the misdemeanors of speech, spoken and written, which, as has been observed by the honorable minister plenipotentiary, were not borne out by the insults."

Egan Congratulates Montt.

Mr. Egan called November 9 upon Senor Jorge Montt, president of the junta, and congratulated him upon his unanimous nomination to the presidency of the republic. He was, he informed Mr. Blaine, cordially received, and Senor Montt begged him to convey to the United States his warmest acknowledgement under the new order of things. Mr. Egan expressed the hope that the state of feelings toward the United States would be improved.

Congress reorganized the government December 10, each member of the junta being reorganized; Hilva was elected president of the senate, Luco president of the deputies and Montt temporarily invested with presidential power. Preceding his electon and regular installation Senor Matta, in a note to Mr. Egan, asked him to forward to the judge of crimes any information the commander of the Baltimore or Consul McCreery, of Valparaiso, might be able to furnish of the attack on the Baltimore sailors. Under instructions from the navy department the salors of the Baltimore gave their testimony before the judge of crimes November 20. The correspondence between Captain Schley and the intendente of Valparaiso over this matter is given. Mr. Egan, November 18, called Matta's attention to the attack made upon him, through the New York Sun of September 30, by Julio Foster, claiming to be the mouth-piece at Washington of the new Chilean government, to which Senor Matta responded, repudiating the statements made, saying he had never received any special commission or authority whatever from Chile. In a note informing Mr. Blaine of these things, Mr. Egan sent a letter from Adolf O. Eastman, president of the senate, son of English parents, thanking him (Egan) most firmly for affording protection to the McKenes, who were his relatives.

November 16, in response to questions, Mr. Egan informed the state department that he had supported the refugees at the legation at his own expense, then amounting to more than $5,000. November 17 he reported that he was compelled to complain that the secret police who had been watching the legation for two weeks had become boisterous under the influence of liquor, and from the street used insulting language toward the refugees. Mr. Matta replied denying that the disturbers were police spies and said drunkards created the disturbance. He said a report from the intendente at Santiago showed that Mr. Egan was not well informed. He charged that persons who were employes of the legation of North America committed indiscretions which might provoke replies and reprisals not pleasing to the rights or the decorum of anybody.

Matta's Statement Contradicted.

To this Mr. Egan responded that the facts he complained of were known to him personally and were matters of public notoriety. The drunken crowd gathered about the doors of the legation, and sometimes entered it, trying to induce the refugees to go outside. That condition of things, Mr. Egan said, showed want of respect for the legation, and was not calculated to promote the maintenance of that spirit of cordial friendship which was desirable to cultivate between the two countries. Further correspondence took place between Messrs. Egan and Matta on this subject under dates of November 23 and 30, the latter repeating his insinuations that the troubles were caused by the actions of the refugees in the legation and their agents outside.

Egan Grows Spirited.

To this Mr. Egan replied in spirited terms, denying the connection of any person in the legation with the disorders and insisting that they were undoubtedly agents of the public authorities. Reporting this to Secretary Blaine, Mr. Egan adds: "From the very beginning of these annoyances every complaint which I have been obliged to make about disrespectful conduct toward the legation has been met with insinuations or suspicions of conspiracy or indiscretions of conduct against the refugees and even against employes of the legation, but up to the present the honorable minister has not ventured to make a single direct tangible charge, and for the good reason that no such conspiracies as these insinuated have ever existed in this legation and no such indiscretions have occurred."

Motions for impeachment against six of the former cabinet ministers were made in congress at Santiago, December 3. The grounds were treason, breaking the constitution, violating the laws, subordination and malversation of public funds. Three of the six were refugees at the legation, and by this means, Mr. Egan reported, "they hoped to have them delivered up."

The secretary of the chamber of deputies wrote to Mr. Egan asking to be allowed to notify the refugees in person, whereupon Mr. Egan notified Minister Matta that he could not with propriety have direct official intercourse with the secretary of the chamber of deputies, his credentials being from the government of the United States to that of Chile, and that he was surprised that the secretary of the chamber of deputies should address himself to the legation instead of the foreign office. Mr. Egan declared that he would not receive any personal service of notification in the legation without being instructed.

The Baltimore being expected to sail, Mr. Egan telegraphed December 4 that he made efforts unofficially to obtain safe conduct for the remaining refugees at the legation so that they might depart on that vessel, but met absolute refusal. The feeling against the refugees was represented to be such that their capture would result in their death. At the same time Mr. Egan sent a letter from Capt. Schley, inclosing additional correspondence between himself and the intendente of Valparaiso in regard to the investigation of the attack on the Baltimore sailors. He said:

"Throughout this investigation, which is supposed to be so secret that nothing of its proceedings can be given even to a friendly government, there has been a constant interchange of letters between the judge of crimes and the intendente, and some communications with the minister of foreign relations, all of which, as well as the letters between Captain Schley and the intendente, have been published in the press with the evident intention of molding public opinion on this matter, the result being a number of very bitter criticisms and attacks upon the United States and its navy and upon this legation."

In this connection the effort to make it appear that Mr. Egan had neglected or refused to give evidence in the Baltimore case is interesting. December 3 Mr. Blaine telegraphed to Mr. Egan to report who asked him for his testimony in the Baltimore case, which, according to telegraphic advices to the Chilean minister from the foreign office, was requested of him 20 days ago and not given.

"Matta Does Not Tell the Truth," Says Egan.

Mr. Egan replied the next day, at some length, that the statement of the Chilean foreign office was incorrect and explained that Capt. Schley had been asked for information, upon his (Egan's) suggestion that he could furnish it, and gave it: of which fact the Chilean foreign office knew, and that Matta had expressed to him (Egan) his concurrence in the course pursued by Egan.

December 9 Mr. Blaine asked Mr. Egan "whether the minister for foreign affairs asked him for the testimony, which the Chilean minister insists was requested of him in the Baltimore case and was not given."

Mr. Egan replied that Minister Matta never asked him for any testimony, except that which he suggested Captain Schley could give, as to names of witnesses of the affray, etc., and that had been submitted.

On December 13 Mr. Egan telegraphed the state department as follows: "The following telegram from minister of foreign relations, sent Chilean minister, Washington, was read in senate and published in papers to-day:

"'Senor Pedro Montt, Washington—Having read the portion of the report of the secretary of the navy and of the message of the president of the United States, I think proper to inform you that the statements on which both report and message are based are erroneous or deliberately incorrect.

"'With respect to the persons to whom an asylum had been granted, they have never been threatened with cruel treatment nor has it been sought to remove them from the legation, nor has their surrender been asked for. Never has the house of the person of the plenipotentiary notwithstanding indiscretions and deliberate provocations, been subjected to any offense, as is proved by the notes of September, October and November. With respect to the seamen of the Baltimore there is, moreover, no exactness nor sincerity in what is said at Washington. The occurrence took place in a bad neighborhood of the city, the maintop of Valparaiso, and among people who are not models of discretion and temperance. When the police and other forces interfered and calmed the tumult there were already several hundred people on the ground and it was ten squares or more from the place where it was begun.

Matta Says Egan Was Virulent.

"Mr. Egan sent on October 26 a note that was aggressive in purport and virulent in language, as is seen by the copy and the note written in reply in the 27th. On the 18th the preliminary examination had already been commenced. It has been delayed owing to the non-appearance of the officers of the Baltimore and owing to undue pretensions and refusals of Mr. Egan himself. No provocation has ever been accepted or initiated by this department. Its attitude, while it has ever been one of firmness and prudence, has never been one of aggressiveness, nor will it ever be one of humilation, whatever may or has been said at Washington by those interested in justifying their conduct, or who are blinded by erroneous views. The telegrams, notes and letters which have been sent to you contain the truth, the whole truth, in connection with what has taken place in these matters, in which ill-will and consequent words and pretensions have not emanated from this department. Mr. Tracy and Mr. Harrison have been led into error in respect to our people and government. Their instructions recommending impartiality and friendship have not been complied with, neither now nor before. If no official complaint has been made against the minister and the naval officers, it is because the facts, public and notorious both in Chile and the United States, could not, although they were well proved, be urged by our confidential agents. Proof of this is furnished by the demands of Balmaceda and the concessions made in June and July, the whole Itata case, the San Francisco at Quintero and the cable companies. The statement that the North American seamen were attacked in various localities at the same time is deliberately incorrect. As the preliminary examination is not yet concluded, it is not yet known who and how many the guilty parties were. You, no doubt, have the note of November 9, written in reply to Minister Egan, in which I request him to furnish testimony, which he would not give, although he had said he had evidence showing who the murderer was and who the other guilty parties of October 16 were. That and all the other notes will be published here. You will publish a translation of them in the United States. Deny in the meantime everything that does not agree with these statements. We feel confident of your exactness as we do of the right, the dignity and the final success of Chile, notwithstanding the intrigues which proceed from so low a source and the threats which come from so high a source.'"

This telegram was published in the official diary and transmitted by the Chilean minister at Buenos Ayres to all Chilean legations in Europe. On the same day the correspondence between Messrs. Egan and Matta on the Baltimore case was published in all Valparaiso papers.

Mr. Egan at once wrote Minister Matta asking if the published text of the telegram was correct, and the latter replied that it was, and added: "Inasmuch as the telegram is an official act of the government of Chile whereby it communicates instructions to its envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in the United States of North America, any explanation or disseration on the part of the undersigned could add nothing to its contents, which are to serve as a guide for Don Pedro Montt at Washington in treating of these matters."

Pending further instructions Mr. Egan notified the state department on December 17 that he had suspended communication with the Chilean foreign office.

Egan Fears Incendiaries.

He also reported that policemen and detectives surrounded both the United States and Spanish legation, that several persons had been arrested after leaving the latter, that the newspapers were relentless in their offensive and unscrupulous attacks and that it was intended to drive out the refugees by attempting to burn the legation or adjoining houses. He related the expressions of approval from members of the diplomatic corps and said that the British minister commended to his government the position taken by him in the whole matter. Mr. Egan's son and two gentlemen who had called at the legation, were seized by the police December 20-22, as they were leaving the legation, but were released. Against this course of action by the authorities the Argentine minister, as dean of the diplomatic corps, protested, and he was promised that only the regular uniformed police should be maintained about the legation. This promise, Mr. Egan reports, was complied with in part only.

Mr. Egan asked, in view of Mr. Matta's telegram, if he might attend the inauguration of President Montt December 26. To this no reply was sent, and on the 27th he reported that in the absence of instructions he did not attend. He also reported that the legation was still under the surveillance of the police and detectives of the lowest class; that several letters which were undoubtedly also sent to Washington were published on the 26th, in which the governor of Santiago submitted reports to the minister of foreign affairs from the police in vindication of the conduct of the authorities toward the legation, composed of a tissue of misrepresentations and untruths; and that cabinet ministers, members of both houses of congress, council of state, judiciary, generals and colonels of the army and many others were excluded from the amnesty voted. December 30 Mr. Egan telegraphed that the Chilean government had received from Grace & Co. information of the intention of the United States government to deliver an ultimatum and that the British minister, under instructions received from his government in consequence of similar news, called at the foreign office that day and urged a course of conciliation upon the minister of foreign affairs, who, however, maintained with firmness and defiance the attitude assumed by him. Mr. Egan added that he had hopes that when a new ministry was formed a better spirit would be evinced. The new ministry was announced January 1, and Mr. Egan telegraphed that two of them were his personal friends and that he had excellent relations with all and that conciliation would mark the disposition toward the United States. He said that at least two of the new cabinet officers had openly disavowed the Matta telegram; that it was strongly condemned by public opinion. Another said it would be, in his opinion, a difficult matter to have its terms disavowed or the telegram itself withdrawn. He also thought that all the questions—safe conduct for the refugees, assault on the Baltimore men, and disrespect to the legation—would be completely settled.

Blaine on Matta's Insult.

On the 8th inst. Mr. Blaine asked whether all that is personally offensive to the president and other officers of the United States in the Matta circular would be withdrawn by the new government. Also, whether a safe conduct would be granted to the refugees who were still in the legation; and, finally, whether all surveillance of the legation had been removed. That day Mr. Egan was at Valparaiso to place on the United States steamship Yorktown two refugees who had traveled without safe conducts, and consequently did not answer Mr. Blaine's inquiry until the 12th inst., when he reported that he had a conversation with minister of foreign affairs, in the course of which he secured for all the refugees permission to leave the country, and was assured verbally that no harm would be done them, but could not obtain a written safe conduct; that on the first question he could only receive a promise for as early a reply as possible, the absence of the president in Valparaiso making it impossible for him to answer at once, and that the legation was entrely free from espionage. Mr. Egan's summary of the report of the judge of crimes in the Baltimore case was transmitted the same day. He said it recites that the commander of the police makes it appear that an insignificant quarrel, the cause of which is not known to him, between a Chilean sailor and an American was the origin of the disturbance in which a very large number of people became engaged; that five Americans and one Chilean were wounded and 31 Americans and 11 Chileans arrested; that the Chilean doctors insisted that Turnbull, "who was wounded 18 times and died shortly afterward," had but 13 wounds, which were curable in one month, and that Riggin's death was caused by a pistol shot. He adds that the testimony of several American sailors who, however, were unable to recognize their assailants, shows that they were wounded and taken prisoners, and that the attack was unprovoked. He states that the testimony of many of the important witnesses, notably that of the conductor of the street car from which Riggin was dragged, was not taken and that deductions and suggestions against the Baltimore men were received in the general evidence; that the fiscal says that the attack of the Americans on one Chilean sailor, all being drunk, began the disturbance (which is not supported by evidence) and that Turnbull was wounded in the midst of an attack on three Chilean sailors by 30 Americans; that John Davidson struck with a stone a Chilean sailor who was chasing his companion, Hamilton, knife in hand, and admitted that he did so strike him; that for this offense the fiscal demands a penalty of from twenty-one to forty days for Hamilton, the same for one of the Chileans, of from two to eighteen months for another Chilean and from three to five years for Gomez."

Further, on December 15, he reported, in answer to inquiries, that the fiscal analyzed at great length Johnson's and Lamang's sworn testimony, which showed that a policeman fired at close range the rifle which killed Riggin, and threw it out in its entirety as conflicting; that the same officer ignored the evidence of the officers and surgeon of the Baltimore and the circumstance of Johnson's tie and shirt being pierced by a bullet, and arrived at the conclusion that Riggin's death was caused by a revolver shot.

The transfer in safety of the last five refugees in the legation to the Yorktown was reported by Mr. Egan on January 13. They were accompanied by two refugees from the Spanish legation, the Spanish minister and the Chilean minister.

La Union, of Valparaiso, January 17, sarcastically refers to the failure of the refugees on the Yorktown to get away on merchant vessels, fearing arrest if they embarked, and so they remained aboard the United States vessel. Mr. Egan reported that on Friday, the 15th, the Heraldo, which belongs to a member of the present cabinet, printed a virulent and utterly untruthful personal attack on him, instigated by a correspondent of the London Times.

Matta Moderates His Tone.

January 16 Mr. Egan transmitted a relation of the interview which the minister of foreign affairs accorded on that day, and said he was told that in view of Mr. Blaine's position and on the ground taken by the former secretaries of state, Buchanan and Webster, no foreign power, through its representatives, could make a message of the president of the United States the basis of diplomatic representations or controversy; that his government would not have any objection to withdrawing all that might be considered disagreeable to that of the United States in the Matta telegram. Mr. Egan added that he expressed an opinion that an expression of regret for such parts of that document as were considered offensive to the president and other officers of the United States would be expected to supplement the withdrawal, and that he received from the minister positive assurance that the Chilean minister to the United States had been instructed to express regret for all that might create unpleasantness between the two governments in the case.

Secretary Blaine replied to Mr. Egan the same day, pointing to essential differences between anything maintained by Mr. Webster and what was done by Mr. Matta, when in his message of December 13 he instructed Mr. Montt to have that document printed in the United States, and referring to the palpable insults found in it against the president and other officers of the United States said that in his opinion the transmission of the circular was unprecedented. He declared that the desired withdrawal by President Montt of everything of a discourteous character should be done freely and on suitable terms by Chile. He enjoined prompt action. Two days later Mr. Egan reported that the minister of foreign affairs was well disposed and promised to return an answer at the earliest possible moment, but would not take any action without consultation. Appended to the correspondence between the state department and Minister Egan is that between the department and the Chilean legation in Washington. A considerable portion of this, however, relates to the Itata incident which is closed, and therefore is of no public interest at this time. Pedro Montt's first appearance was on August 28, when through Julio Foster he wrote to notify Secretary Blaine of the surrender of Valparaiso by Balmaceda. December 11 he transmitted a long letter concerning the Baltimore affair, in which he said that the report in official documents published in Washington was inaccurate; that Chile would make a complete statement of the facts as soon as the investigation was complete. To this letter Mr. Montt wrote of the lamentable events at Valparaiso, which "my government deeply deplores, and further events like those which took place in Valparaiso on October 16 are not rare in ports visited by sailors of diverse nationalities, and there are no grounds whatever for attributing to the affair at Valparaiso any motive offensive to the United States. If the result of the judicial investigation shall show the culpability of the Chilean citizens, the government of the United States may rest assured that they will be punished conformably to the laws."

Both in the letter of December 11 and in one of December 19 Mr. Montt repeated Matta's assertion that Mr. Egan had not furnished the promised testimony in the Baltimore investigation and that the finding was thereby declared null. The letter of the last date was accompanied by numerous extracts from the correspondence among Chilean officials respecting the Baltimore investigation, but containing no facts not known.

Other documents furnished the state department by Mr. Montt include the reports of the Santiago police officials, upon which Mr. Matta based his notes to Mr. Egan, that the disturbances about the United States legation in that city were due to the occupants and employes of the legation. They also include the summary of the judge who investigated the Baltimore case, which was recently published. The fact is the translation of a telegram from Fereira, minister of foreign affairs, to Montt, left at the department on the 18th inst., as follows:

"Commander of Yorktown notified naval commandant that he was going to send by mail steamer the refugees he had on board. Having asked instructions, the naval commandant replied to him that the government did not give safe conduct to the refugees. They will understand the contingencies to which they are exposed by embarking in merchant vessels or in mail steamers."

Mr. Montt, according to the above, presented no dispatches from his government about withdrawing the Matta telegram, as indicated in Mr. Egan's telegram of January 16 that came through the United States legation at Santiago.

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THE FORGOTTEN GRAVE.

Out from the city's rush and roar,
You wandered through the open door;
Paused at a plaything pail and spade
Across a tiny hillock laid;
Then noted on your dexter side
Some moneyed mourner's "love or pride;"
And so, beyond a hawthorn tree,
Showering its rain of rosy bloom
Alike on low and lofty tomb,
You come upon it—suddenly.

How strange! The very grasses' growth
Around it seemed forlorn and loath;
The very ivy seemed to turn
Askance that wreathed the neighbor urn.
The slab had sunk, the head declined,
And left the rails a wreck behind.
No name; you traced a "6," a "7,"
Part of "affliction" and of "Heaven;"
And then in letters sharp and clear,
You read, Oh, irony austere!
"Tho' lost to sight, to memory dear."

—Austin Dobson.

TWO GARGOYLES.

The abandoned quarry from which they came lies on the mountain's western slope. Slender-fingered vines and a riotous growth of saplings hide the unsightly scar in summer. The first frosts kindle these into crimson bravery, through which show here and there many a bare shoulder of dislodged stone. Then comes the melancholy space, before the early snow covers the ravages of pick and drill, when November, with wailing winds and lowering skies, keeps tryst with winter in the desolate spot, finding it a touch more desolate for the scath that man has wrought.

I.

The original owner of the quarry was a farmer, who ploughed and sowed and harvested by the calendar. One day a neighbor made him an offer for a huckleberry meadow which was bounded on one side by his timothy pasture, and ran some distance up the mountain. It was unprofitable land. Stones cropped out plentifully through a loose scattering of soil, and all manner of weeds throve apace upon it after their prodigal, unthinking fashion.

"He can't want the land for the crop," the farmer commented to his wife facetiously, after the bargain was closed. Neither the farmer nor his wife knew the value of the harvest that lay there within sight, overgrown with elder and sumac—a richer than they could hope to win from the patient earth with plow and harrow.

The meadow went for a song, and operations were begun upon it at once with drill and blast. As the scar on the mountain grew, the farmer's fortunes waned. His wife's chagrin took deep hold upon her. She had borne the burden of her life without complaint until work was begun on the quarry, and she realized that a fortune had unwittingly slipped through her toil-worn fingers. Her ears were daily vexed with the sound of blasting, and the growing heap of freshly quarried stone, glittering like new-minted coin, made even the sunlight an offence to her tired eyes. Death gave a welcome surcease of such sights and sounds, and with that the feeble flame of hope and edsire for better days died in the farmer's heart.

His barn and outbuildings fell into decay. The plough and harrow rusted under the moss-grown shed, and even the house-dog forgot to bark at the strangers who, one dull day invaded the weed-grown door-yard to bid upon the old farm. It was sold for the mortgage to the owner of the quarry.

The farmer, his daughter, and the dog removed to a small house in the town. Smoke from the many factories hung low over the roofs, a sluggish stream discolored with mill refuse slipped by their new dwelling. Mill operatives lounged to and from their work morning and evening, and one, more thriftless than the rest, fell into the habit of halting each day at sunset for a chat with the farmer's daughter.

She was young, and his florid homage flattered her. After she married him the three lived on in the little house, a degree worse off each day, until at length the daughter, borne down with poverty and unavailing regret for the mistake of her marriage, slipped cut of life as her mother had done.

After her death her father became a charge upon the town. His mind had utterly failed, but he was harmless. Children christened him the "Quarry Ghost," after a fashion he had of haunting the quarry at all hours of the day and night, his long white hair lying loosely on the shoulders of his shabby coat, his old dog following him feebly.

They found the two there one morning in late November, tracking them by their footsteps in the soft snow. The old man's head rested on a block of newly-quarried stone, the dog lay at his feet. Both had been dead some hours. There were no mourners at the grave. The only outward and audible sign of grief was furnished by the perfunctory cemetery bell to which the engine bell of a passing freight train replied like a jangling echo. The train bore from the quarry to an eastern yard the block upon which the old man's head had rested.

II.

The workman to whom the block was committed had been brought into notice by some bits of grotesquerie in stone, showing unusual delicacy of conceit and excellence of execution. He was set above his fellows, and an important order intrusted to him. Out of this block he was to strike a figure for the space above the great doorway of a children's Home, then nearly completed in a crowded quarter of the city where he lived and worked.

The stone was a new consignment of exceptional beauty. It had the smoothness of velvet, and no veins nor morbid freaks of coloring marred its comeliness. Glittering particles leaped out of its heart with every stroke of his hammer upon the chisel. The sunlight glanced from them to the dull-hued granite which lay about, and warmed it into a cheerful glow.

As he wrought, he had a pleasing vision of his completed work. The stone should smile upon him in the face of a little child, with soft hair falling lightly on his naked shoulders, joy shining out of his clear eyes and in the tender curves of his lips and dimpled chin. He pictured to himself little children gazing up into the happy face and answering its smile with shouts of glee. He let his fancy dwell upon the homeless host of innocents who, passing through the wide portal, should dimly feel that benignant presence, and read a prophecy of hope in its glad eyes. He had worked upon the stone for two days. The third day he went home with a strange pain at his heart. It kept him awake all night, but towards dawn he fell asleep and dreamed of the child. It stretched out dimpled arms to him, its soft lips sought his in a caress—light, yet lingering. He did not wake, and a woman's heart broke when the news traveled across the sea that the workman was dead. She loved him, and he lived for art and her.

III.

In due time a shepherd's figure filled the space above the doorway of the children's Home. The block of stone into which the workman had wrought his last dream lay untouched in a dusty corner of the workshop. The men regarded it with distrust. Some hinted that it possessed a subtly malefic power, which would bring disaster upon the man who handled it. One, more superstitious than the rest, left the shop, declaring that he ould do no good work under the same roof with it.

One day a strange workman brought it to light and asked its history. To outward seeming it was only a misshapen block of stone, bearing some faint semblance to a human head. He listened indifferently to the story, cleaving the stone the while with swift strong strokes of the hammer and chisel. It fell apart. Stroke by stroke the severed half took on the likeness of a human face, with baleful, gloomy eyes and an evil mouth. The long hair half hid the backward-sloping forehead, the bitter lips seemed framed to a curse which one could almost hear. It was a demon in stone, a marvel of malignity. The more devout of the workmen, gazing upon it, crossed themselves, and muttered a prayer.

"It must have a fellow," the stranger said, surveying his work with a mocking smile.

Under his skillful hand the remaining half of the block grew into the fashion of another face—a woman's face. A first glance at the lovely languorous eyes and faintly derisive lips, the seductive lines of the soft, full throat and amorous curls above the low brow, filled one with a longing to look again. A second glance revealed its secret. It was sister to the other, and in every curve and lovely line of it one could trace the brother's face. "Evil, evil," it said; "heart-break, ruin, death!"

The strange workman went his way as he had come, and was not seen again. For a time the two heads lay in the shop. The men had taken their work out-of-doors, for it was summer, leaving them in possession of the silent, dusty place.

As the sun fell, a brazen beam shot athwart the woman's face, lighting in her eyes an unholy fire. Then the gloom of night crept slowly upon them both, and the workmen swore that the room grew thick with hideous shapes and strange whispers, as if the two held concourse with the very spirits of evil. But by day the man's bitter mouth framed only his mute curse, and the woman's mocking lips told no tale.

IV.

The quarry owner had no friends nor any open foes. His townsmen hated him, but by stealth, for most of them were little better than slaves to do his bidding. His only diversion was the game "beggar my neighbor," at which he had always won. Beginning his career as village usurer when the town was young and its folk feeble, he slowly but surely waxed fat on its prosperity. For him its wheels turned, its looms sang, and its furnaces and chimneys burned and smoked. He lived frugally and alone, silent and saturnine, regarding his fellow-creatures as tools of his ambition. A certain English economist, who has founded a school and given his name to a club, bought land from owners whom he thought unconscious of its true value, and plumed himself on being a philanthropist. The quarry owner never practiced self-deception. He had secured his quarry for a trifling sum through the farmer's neighbor confirming the owner in the belief that it was valueless land. Inch by inch he got within his grasp the farmer's house, with the residue of the land. Sheds, derricks, and dumps, cheap boarding-houses for the quarrymen, and a single-track railway to convey the quarry's output to the town, so far changed the face of the peaceful mountain slope that spring came there with reluctant step, and summer searched it vainly for her old familiar haunts. It was an unlovely spot, but the stone quarried there grew more beautiful and of better value with every new revelation of drill and blast.

Why should it not serve its owner for a monument? The thought allured him. He would place it where it should dominate the town—his own town—that men might wonder at his affluence and power. He chose a site overlooking the valley where the town lay submerged in a gray vaporous smoke, and threaded by the dull travesty of a stream, which crept silent and unhurried to the sea. A small army of men were set to work on the foundation, and they made it broad and deep. Then the newly quarried stone was brought there block by block, and the building grew apace. Some said, "He will have a strong house for his gold;" others, "It is his mausoleum," for the walls were grim and high, pierced by narrow windows, unshuttered, like lidless eyes, through which the light shone meagerly. A mad haste consumed him as the work proceeded. He longed to behold the finished edifice. At times he seemed under some strange spell which deprived him of his wonted caution and cunning. When it was reported to him that the great roof was but precariously upheld by its slender girders, he listened with a deaf ear and only repeated his orders to push forward the work. The wonder grew when he took possession of the huge pile, transferring his goods by night. The townspeople saw his light flickering about here and there. The single candle was as effectual as a fire-fly in that vast gloom. "The devil will give him better light by-and-by," they prophesied, with grim pleasantry.

A few days later two faces appeared above the doorway of the quarry owner's house, carved out of a material so like the doorway itself that they seemed an exorescence of the stone. They brooded over the place like creatures of ill-omen. The doom written on the man's face was foreboded in the woman's upward curving lips and heavy-lidded eyes. "Here is the devil's beauty," they said; but at the man's despair they shuddered. The winter wind tore down the valley, heaping white drifts around the lonely pile of stone upon the hill. Dwellers in the town listened at night for the strange cries that the wind bore down to them. Little children when they heard these mysterious voices trembled, and told tales of the quarry owner and the warders of his doorway.

One night, in the bitter space between midnight and a winter dawn, a late farer on the streets of the town looked up to the quarry-owner's house, and saw coffin-shaped gleams of light shining upon the snow beneath its windows. Figures passed before the lights, and leaned out into the night, and one thrust up supplicating hands to the sky. It seemed but an instant before darkness had settled again upon the building's frowning front. Those astir early next morning looking idly across the thready stream, whose waverng pace the frost had stopped, saw the quarry-owner's house roofless, with shattered windows. They found its lonely tenant dead among the ruins. The roof had fallen during the night, carrying down its weak supports. But no trace of weakness was found in the massive walls; the solid masonry of the foundations was unshaken.

V.

Light shines again through the many windows of the quarry-owner's strange pleasure-house, but light broken by a device of iron set over against the glass in gloomy parallels. No sunshine comes to the rooms within. Men with shuffling step and clanking chains upon their feet traverse the corridors. Two gargoyles peep and peer above the pillars of the doorway. The condemned who pass under the sombre portal read in the lines of the one face their crime, and in the other its penalty. They have been rightly named Desire and Despair.—Mary Wakeman Botsford, in Harper's Weekly.

RUSSELL SAGE.

The well-known financier, writes:

"506 Fifth Avenue,
"New York City, December 20, 1890.

"For the last twenty years I have been using Allcock's Porous Plasters. They have repeatedly cured me of rheumatic pains and pains in my side and back. Whenever I have a cold, one on my chest and one on my back speedily relieve me.

"My family are never without them.

"RUSSELL SAGE."

There is a species of crow in India which assembles in flocks of about twenty or thirty in the recesses of forests, and whose note so exactly resembles the human voice in loud laughing that a person ignorant of the real cause would fancy that a very merry party was close at hand.

BACCILLI IN BLOOD.

Recent experiments as read before the last Congress of Surgeons at Berlin, leave no doubt that the true way to *CLEAR THE SYSTEM OF MICROBI* is through the pores of the skin. It has been found that a remedy which kills the Microbi will also destroy the life of the patient; but it has also been found that the Microbi can be forced out through the skin, and it is in this way that **S.S.S.** relieves the system of poison.

HAVING SUFFERED much from Contagious Blood Poison, after using half a dozen bottles of **S.S.S.** I was RESTORED TO PERFECT HEALTH, and all eruptive sores disappeared. You are at liberty to make any use of my statement that you wish.—J. CROSBY BYRON, 208 Third Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

Treatise on Blood and Skin diseases mailed free.

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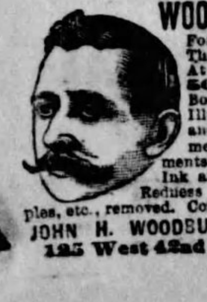
Manhood Restored.

Small weak organs Enlarged. Free Remedy. A victim of youthful errors causing Emissions, lack of vigor and development, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, etc., will gladly send (sealed) *Free* to all sufferers a recipe that cured him after all other remedies failed. Address with stamp, L. A. BRADLEY, Grocer, Battle Creek, Mich.



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For the Skin, Scalp and Complexion. The result of 20 years' experience. At Druggists or sent by mail. 50c. A Sample Cake and 128 page Book on Dermatology and Beauty, Illustrated; on Skin, Scalp, Nervous and Blood Diseases and their treatment, sent sealed. 10c.; also Disfigurements, Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, India Ink and Powder Marks, Scars, Pittings, Redness of Nose, Superfluous Hair, Pimples, etc., removed. Consultation free, at office or by mail. JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatological Institute, 125 West 42nd Street, New York City.

COUNTY CLERK WANTED.

The Successful Applicant Must Marry the County Judge.

Among many remarkable proposals of marriage which have been published from time to time in the newspapers, the most unique is the following, which appears in the Chronicle's advertising columns:

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY FOR clerk of the county court of Elbert county; it will be necessary for her to marry the county judge. Address County Judge, Elberton, Ga.

Coming as it does in the dawn of leap year, this advertisement by Judge J. A. Roebuck has special force and significance. Application for the position of clerk under the terms of the above advertisement would be equivalent, of course, to a proposal of marriage to Judge Roebuck.

This, in any other year, might not be considered just the proper thing for a young lady to do, but in leap year who shall question her right to such a course?

But see the cleverness of the judge. By simply mustering up the audacity to announce in the advertising columns of the two leading papers in Georgia that he is anxious for a wife, which is an entirely praiseworthy aspiration, and which is the plain English of his clever advertisement, he has at a single bound left the embarrassing position of suitor and taken the vantage ground of the one to be wooed.

And see, too, the easy avenue of escape from undesirable applicants which is left to him, and the embarrassment which is saved for the young ladies. While it might be a trying ordeal for a young lady to propose marriage even to the man she loves, in this day of female stenographers, typewriters and bookkeepers there need be no embarrassment on a young lady's part in applying for any respectable clerkship.

Therefore, when a young lady has become acquainted with Judge Roebuck, of the Elbert county court, and feels that she is willing to share the honors and emoluments of his office, she has only to apply for the position of clerk in his court. If the judge fancies the applicant the bargain can be closed at once, and the clerk's salary remains in the family.

If, on the contrary, the applicant would not be acceptable as Mrs. Roebuck, the judge has only to represent the duties of the office as being such that she could not fill them, and regret that he cannot give her the position.

Both parties thus escape all reference to the embarrassing part of the business. In the language of the sporting gentry, the judge is "on velvet."

Girls, the case is before you.—Augusta Chronicle.

Don't experiment with your health. You may be sure of the quality of your medicine, even if you have to take much of your food upon trust. Ask your druggist for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and no other It is the standard blood-purifier, the most effective and economical.

THE TALENTED BACH FAMILY.

The name of Bach has been borne by a musical family in Germany for over 200 years, the musical talent being inherited by almost every member. With scarcely an exception they have all been musicians, and most of them of a high order of talent. The family sprang from Hans Bach, born in 1561. As to the musical talent of Hans history is silent, but his son Veit was a talented performer on several instruments, and with him the musical history of the Bachs properly begins.

Although they are scattered almost all over Germany, the most of them live in Arnstadt, Erfurt and Eisenach, which became from their presence musical centers. The survivors of the family hold an annual musical reunion, and at the last occasion over 200 representatives, mostly musical, were present.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

HEALTHY.
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WHY?

Is he a bright child? Does he look healthy and happy? He is bright, and he is both healthy and happy. He is the little son of Mrs. Henry T. Bowers, wife of the well-known contractor and builder, who resides in Dorchester avenue, South Boston. Mrs. Bowers has had quite an experience with her children, which experience we give in her own words, as follows:

"I have a little boy two and one-half years of age, the perfect picture of rugged health, and also a little girl of four. I attribute their good health and good temper to the use of Dr. Hand's Remedies.

I have used, as occasion required, the entire line, and have had very marked results from the Colic Cure, Cough and Croup Medicine, and the Pleasant Physic. I have never had any but good result from the use of any of them."

No mother would make a statement like the above unless she knew wholly whereof she affirmed.

A little book, illustrated, full of sense and suggestion, will be sent to any one in the land, FREE.

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Female,
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CATARRH, so very common in this climate, is not a local disease as is generally supposed, but is constitutional, showing itself locally in some of the mucous membranes of the body, and to remove it permanently you have to remove the cause. In fact the only way of treating any disease is by removing the cause that produces it, and nature will do the rest. This is the manner in which we treat all diseases under our specialties and the secret of our success is in the ability to determine the starting point or cause of your trouble.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS OR LOSS OF MANHOOD, AND ERRORS OF YOUTH, POSITIVELY CURED.

PILES permanently cured without the use of a knife or any surgical operation whatever. POSITIVELY NO CASE TAKEN THAT CANNOT BE CURED.

Correspondence accompanied by 4 cents in stamps will be held with the strictest secrecy and will be promptly answered.

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TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

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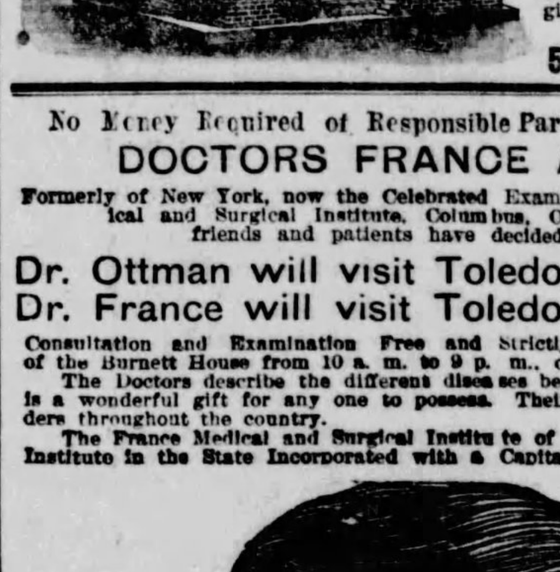

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Dr. Ottman will visit Toledo, Saturday, Jan. 30.
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IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. FRANCE, after years of experience, has discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by the new remedy, OLIVE BLOSSOM. The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied. Consultation Free and Strictly Confidential. Correspondence promptly answered.

YOUNG MEN—Who have become victims of solitary vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of exalted talent and brilliant intellect, may call with confidence.

DRS. FRANCE AND OTTMAN, after years of experience, have discovered the greatest cure known for weakness in the back and limbs, involuntary discharges, impotency, general debility, nervousness, languor, confusion of ideas, palpitation of the heart, timidity, trembling, dimness of sight, or giddiness, diseases of the head, throat, nose, or skin, affections of the liver, lungs, stomach, or bowels—those terrible disorders arising from the solitary vice of youth—and secret practices, blighting their most radiant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage impossible. Take one candid thought before it is too late. A week or month may place your case beyond the reach of hope. Our method of treatment will speedily and permanently cure the most obstinate case, and absolutely restore perfect manhood.

TO MIDDLE-AGED MEN.—There are many from the age of 30 to 60 who are troubled with frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight burning or smarting sensation, weakening the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examination of the urinary deposits, a ropy sediment will be found, or the color will be a thin or milkish hue. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is a second stage of seminal weakness. We will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.

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FREE EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring from 2 to 4 ounces of urine (that passed first in the morning preferred), which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination, and if requested a written analysis will be given.

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BEFORE AND AFTER USING.

MANHOOD RESTORED!

"Nerve Seeds," the wonderful remedy is sold with a written guarantee to cure all nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Nightly Emissions, Nervousness, Lassitude, all drains and loss of power of the Generative Organs in either sex caused by over exertion, youthful errors, or excessive use of tobacco, opium or stimulants which soon lead to Infirmity, Consumption and Insanity. Put up convenient to carry in vest pocket. $1 per package by mail; 6 for $5. With every $5 order we *give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money.* Circular free. Address Nerve Seed Co., Chicago, Ill.

For Sale in Toledo, O., by W. K. West, Boody House Drug Store.

TRAVELERS' REGISTER

Corrected by William Gates, Boody House Ticket Office.

All trains run on Central Standard time, which is 28 minutes slower than City time.

Trains marked * (star) daily except Saturday

From Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Summit, Chestnut and Mulberry Depart for Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, New York: Atlantic Express, 7:20 a. m; Day Express, 2:25 p. m; Fast Line, *9:00 p. m. Arrive Toledo, 9:40 a m, 5:10 p m and *11:25 p m.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

UNION DEPOT.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Norwalk Division—East.		
Bos. and Chi. Accom.	9:45 a m	*5:05 p m
Bos. and Chi. special.	*7:35 a m	
New York Express..	*10:55 p m	*9:50 a m
Chicago Mail........	*3:00 a m	
Buffalo Accom........	7:25 p m	9:10 a m
Norwalk Accom........	1:20 p m	3:40 p m
Sandusky Division East.		
Bos. and N. Y. Spe...		5:00 p m
N. Y. and Chi. lim...	*9:25 a m	*11:05 p m
Chi. and N. Y. Ex...	*1:55 p m	*10:20 p m
Buff. and Chi. Accom.	9:35 a m	5:12 p m
Atlantic Express......		*4:05 a m
Accommodation.......	7:45 p m	5:50 a m
Fast Mail...........		*2:55 p m
Old Road—West.		
Chicago Accom......	*9:15 a m	*7:20 p m
Bos. and Chi. Spe....		*7:40 a m
Fast N.Y. and Bos.Ex	*10:25 p m	
Fast Mail............	*2:50 p m	
Michigan Accom......	4:40 p m	9:50 a m
Air Line Division—West.		
Chi. and Bos. Spe....	4:55 p m	
Atlantic Express......	3:55 a m	
N. Y. and Chi. lim...	11:50 p m	*2:20 a m
Chicago Fast Mail....		*2:10 a m
Chicago Express......		*2:00 p m
Pacific Express.......		*11:10 p m
Buff. and Chi. Accom	4:45 p m	10:05 a m
Kendallville Accom....	9:20 a m	6:00 p m
Jackson Branch.		
Express	9:15 a m	9:50 a m
Express	6:40 p m	7:50 p m
Lansing Branch.		
Express	2:50 p m	9:50 a m
Express	10:25 p m	
Kalamazoo and Grand Rapids Branch.		
Express..............	2:50 p m	11:10 p m
Express	10:25 p m	9:20 a m
Detroit Branch.		
Express	9:40 a m	7:37 a m
Express	4:48 p m	10:10 a m
Express	8:20 p m	4:05 p m

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON and DAYTON.

Union Depot.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Cin. and Ind. Express	*6:25 a m	10:15 a m
Cin. and Ind. Express	4:00 p m	*8:20 p m
Cin. and Ind. Express	9:00 p m	*11:40 p m
Cincinnati Express....	11:20 a m	8:45 a m
Cin. Ex., Sun. only..	9:40 a m	
Find. and B. G. Ex.	8:00 a m	8:45 a m
Find. and B. G. Ex.	4:00 p m	3:20 p m
Find. and B. G. Ex.	9:00 p m	6:05 p m
Find. and B. G. Ex.	11:20 a m	10:15 a m

Through solid trains between Toledo and Findlay. Through cars between Toledo, Bowling Green and North Baltimore.

WABASH RAILWAY.

Union Depot.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Pacific Express......	*8:55 p m	*12:10 a m
Kansas City Express..	4:15 p m	10:20 a m
St. Louis Express....	*7:40 a m	*6:20 p m
Defiance Accom.......	8:00 a m	4:45 p m

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Mackinac and Det.E.	9:10 p m	4:20 p m
N. Y. and Bos. Ex...	*10:05 a m	*7:45 a m
New York Express..	*11:20 p m	*9:05 p m
Detroit Express......	*3:20 p m	*5:30 a m

WHEELING and LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Pitts., Steub. Mar. Ex	6:25 p m	7:40 a m
Through Express.....	2:00 p m	1:00 p m
Cleve. and N. Y. Ex.	*9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Mixed Local.........	4:30 p m	6:45 a m
Mixed Oak Harbor....		*7:45 p m
Orrville Ex., un. only.		5:20 p m

CINCINNATI, JACKSON and MACKINAW.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Chicago and Tol. Ex..	12:10 p m	6:30 p m
Mail and Express....	8:35 p m	7:25 a m
Local................	8:50 p m	6:10 a m

TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR and NORTH MICHIGAN.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Cadillac Mail.........	10:20 p m	5:45 a m
Clare Express........	12:55 p m	2:40 p m
Ann Arbor Accom....	8:55 a m	10:20 a m

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS and KANSAS CITY.

Union Depot.

	Arrive.	Depart.
St. Louis Day Ex....	10:20 p m	6:25 a m
St. Louis Night Ex..	*9:20 a m	*5:25 p m
Delphos Pass.........	8:30 a m	4:30 p m

COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY and TOLEDO.

Buckeye Route.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Columbus Express...	*9:15 a m	*6:30 a m
O. R. Mail and Ex...	2:20 p m	10:35 a m
Columbus Express...	*8:20 p m	*5:20 p m

TOLEDO, COLUMBUS and CINCINNATI.

Depot, Bridge street, East Toledo.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Find. and Ken. Ex...	*9:05 a m	7:40 a m
Find. and B. G. Ex...	3:15 p m	10:20 a m
Find and Ken. Ex....	6:35 p m	*4:20 p m

TOLEDO and OHIO CENTRAL.

Depot, Bridge street, East Toledo.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Col. and Corning Ex.	3:25 p m	10:15 a m
Bucyrus Express.....	9:00 a m	5:20 p m

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE R. R.

Passengers going via the above line leave from Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Depot, as follows:

Depart via M. C. R. R........	5:30 a m
Depart via L. S. R'y..........	10:10 a m
Depart via M. C. R. R........	4:20 p m
Depart via M. C. R. R........	*9:05 p m
Arrive via M. C. R. R........	*10:05 a m
Arrive via M. C. R. R........	3:20 p m
Arrive via L. S. R'y..........	4:42 p m
Arrive via M. C. R. R........	*11:20 p m

Connections are made at Monroe or Detroit with F. & P. M. R. R. trains for all stations on that road in Michigan.

*Daily.

HOTELS.

HOTEL VENDOME

Centrally Located — All the Latest Improvements.

Broadway & 41st St., New York.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

NEW YORK HOUSE

13 St. Clair Street,

MEALS 25c. LODGING 25c. THE ONLY $1 PER DAY HOUSE IN TOLEDO that is in direct connection with all Depots by the Street Railways.

J. J. O'Gorman, Proprietor

Metropolitan Hotel!

Broadway and Prince St., New York.

Under new management, on the EUROPEAN PLAN, thoroughly renovated, in complete order. Restaurant equal to the best in the city. Rooms $1.00 per day and upward.

HILDRETH & ALLEN.

ATTORNEYS.

GOTLOB STROBEL!

Attorney at Law and Notary Public,

Office in Myer's Bl'k, 508 Adams St.

German language spoken, fifteen years practice. Charges reasonable.

A GOODRICH, lawyer, 124 Dearborn st, Chicago, 27 years experience, secrecy special facilities. Author of Goodrich on Divorce and Press. Price $6. 10octly

PLUMBERS.

J. M. GROENEWOLD,

JOBBER OF

Supplies for Plumbers

Steam and Gas Fitters,
Engine Builders & Brewers.

Iron Pipe, O W Tubing, Casing, Hydrants, Street Washers, Pumps, Hose, &c.

29 St. Clair Street

DR. J. T LAWLESS
has removed his office and residence to
819 BROADWAY, COR. WESTERN AVE

DR. MINGOS!

Corner Oak and Summit street, cures all private diseases, Catarrh, Scrofula, Ulcers, Eruption on Skin, Syphilis, and all disorders arising from its effects cured forever. No hindrance to business. Use no mercury. All medicines prepared by myself. Have never failed in curing a case. No experiments are made—but a sure cure. On account of treating so many cases charges are kept low. A sure and positive cure for all cases of Gonorrhoea or Gleet in a week or no charges. Patients treated at home. Medicines sent to any town. Also a sure and positive cure for all female complaints, Leucorrhoea or Whites. A private home secured for ladies pending and during confinement. Ladies in need call or write. Consultation free and private. Hours 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.

THE BEE'S GREAT WANT MEDIUM.

The BEE will give the people all of the news and advertise their wants. Having a circulation much greater than any other Toledo daily paper it is much the best advertising medium. It secures quicker and better returns. Consult your interests by advertising in the BEE when you want anything or have anything to sell.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BARBER, IMMEDIATELY, at 315 Monroe street. 18

WANTED—GENTLEMEN OF GOOD ADdress to sell new household article of enormous merit; every household uses them; can see goods by calling. Barnes & Mowry, Room 10, 311 Superior street. 18

WANTED—BOY 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD at The Burnett.

HOTEL CLERK—WANTED, SITUATION as hotel clerk, day or night, or bar, billiard room or restaurant, by a man of experience. For particulars address C. H. C., P. O. Box 493, Hudson, Mich. 20

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT ONCE, COMPETENT GIRL for general housework. Apply at 2344 Monroe street, between Parkwood and Collingwood. 23jan3

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; German preferred. Call at 325 21st street. 23

COOK—WANTED, A COOK AT 717 Huron street; small family; good wages. Mrs. Thos. Daniels. 23

WANTED—A GOOD TOBACCO STRIPper at 907 Cherry street; girl preferred. 18

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call at No. 140 Summit street. J. M. Bour. 18

HOUSEWORK—WANTED—A GIRL FOR general housework. 1449 Huron street. 22

HOUSEWORK—WANTED, GIRL FOR general housework at 824 22nd street, between Madison and Adams. 23

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND work. Inquire at 801 Madison street. 18

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family; good wages. Apply at 1903 Jefferson street. Mrs. T. J. McDonald. 18

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL for general housework; no washing or ironing. 369 Irving street. 18

WANTED—GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEwork. Apply 809 Madison street. 18

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 1857 Superior street. 19

WANTED—WASH-WOMAN IMMEDIATELY, for family washing, at 611 Madison street. 18

WANTED—AT ONCE, COMPETENT GIRL for general housework. Apply at 2344 Monroe street, between Parkwood and Collingwood. 17

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR general housework. 1207 Monroe street. References required. 21

WANTED—A GIRL OF ABOUT 16 YEARS to help take care of children and assist with housework, at 526 Vance street. 20

HOUSEWORK—WANTED, GOOD GIRL for general housework in small family; good wages to right party. Call at No. 1907 Monroe street. A. J. Sprague. 20

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK AND DO general housework in family of three; good wages paid to competent girl. 370 Irving street. 17

WANTED—GIRL TO ASSIST AT HOUSEwork. 415 11th street. 19

WANTED—A BRIGHT YOUNG GIRL TO assist with general housework. 226 Floyd street. 19

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; no washing; small family. Mrs. Chas. Dustin, corner Lincoln avenue and Monroe street. 17

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 230 Illinois street. Mrs. D. Norton. 17

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; family of two. Apply at once at 127 Illinois street. 17

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework at 1016 Superior street. References required. 17

A GOOD SALARY GUARANTEED TO any lady who will do writing for me at home. Address in own handwriting with addressed and stamped envelope. Miss Edna L. Smythe, South Bend, Ind. Proprietor of the Famous Gloria Water. 21jan26

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man of 17 to do office work, or any kind of work whereby he can earn enough to attend night school. Call or address 202 Illinois street. 22

WANTED—SITUATION OF ANY KIND, by a strong young man of 14 years; acquainted in city; best of references; is also a first class horseman, having taken care of noted trotters; can also milk. Address F. 62, Bee office, or 922 Locust street, city. 19

WANTED—SITUATION BY A MIDDLEaged lady as housekeeper or nurse or work of some kind; can furnish references. Address Mrs. A. Knapp, 521 Hurd street. 20

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY THE day, by Mrs. White, No. 1525 Michigan st.

WANTED—POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPer, by a first-class cook, and in fact first-class in all kinds of housework. Address F. 64, care Bee. 21

WANTED—DISH WASHING IN RESTaurant, kitchen assistant or indoor employment. Amos Waite, 1525 Michigan st. 20

WANTED—SEWING TO DO BY THE day, by first-class dressmaker; best of references; low prices. Address Seamstress, 312 11th street. 19

HOSTLER—WANTED, SITUATION AS hostler. Address F. 61, Bee office. 18

STENOGRAPHER—WANTED, POSITION as stenographer; would be willing to work for experience at first. Address F. 57, Bee office. 19

WANTED—A POSITION IN AN OFFICE by a lady who is a fair stenographer, accurate typewriter, and writes a plain, neat, long hand. References. F. 63, Bee office. 20

BOOKKEEPER—WANTED, A SITUAtion as assistant bookkeeper by young man of 20 years; salary no object. Address F. 55, Bee office. 19

COACHMAN—WANTED, SITUATION OF any kind by young man; have had experience as coachman. Address F. 56, Bee officee. 19

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG man of 17 years in some office; have had some experience and willing to work. Address F. 35, care Bee. 17

WANTED—BY YOUNG MARRIED MAN, work of any kind; am fair carpenter; willing to work for one dollar a day. Address F. 52, Bee office. 17

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—IF YOU WANT $25 to $500 on chattel mortgage, I will negotiate such loans on fair terms. M. O. Waggoner, office and residence, 613 Madison street. 24oct1yr

MONEY—TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in large or small amounts at low rate of interest. T. S. Merrell, 512 Madison street. 17aug1yr

MONEY, TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD goods, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal; partial payments received reducing cost pro rata; all business strictly confidential. Croft, Room 14, Worthington Block, Adams and Superior streets. 16may-tf

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT BUSINESS men and ladies to join proprietor in handling territory. Article of enormous merit. Small capital required, but business more necessary than money. Can see goods by calling. Inclose stamp to insure reply by mail. Barnes & Mowry, No. 311 Superior street, Room 1A. 18

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE ONE, WHO AT Miss Fisk's reception, took by mistake the beaver muff containing a card case, one kid mitten and a handkerchief, please return same to Miss Eppstein, No. 1014 Superior street, and receive theirs in exchange? 23jan2p

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT AIR LINE JUNCTION, vacant lots well located on Western avenue, with frontage to suit. Our prices are right. If you want property for speculation get our figures. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—A FEW OF THE MOST desirable lots on Robinwood avenue, at reasonable prices. They are scarce. See us soon. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—ON GORDON ST., NEAR the M. C. Ry., lot 30 feet front for $300; additional frontage if desired. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—$275 WILL BUY A WELL located lot on Boyd street, near Hiett avenue, 30x120; convenient to street cars and railroad grounds. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—$250 WILL BUY A GOOD lot 30x145 on Prouty avenue, near M. C. Ry. See us soon. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—IN WEBSTER PLACE, beautiful lots with frontage to suit; good neighborhood; everything first-class; special inducements to those who will build. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—ON BANCROFT ST., NEAR Locust street, lots 30x139, with 16-foot alley and paved street. Get our figures; we are prepared to make generous offers. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—$500 WILL BUY A LOT ON Utica street, near Lagrange street, 30 feet front and good depth. Let us show you the property. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—IN THE NEW ADDITION beyond Ewing street, on Missouri street, frontage to suit, at reasonable price; good neighborhood and beautiful surroundings. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—A "DOWN TOWN" CHERRY street corner; suitable for business or flats; lot 50x100; price reasonable; good investment property. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—ON MONROE ST., NEAR 23rd street, residence or business property, 40x134. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—LOT ON STARR AVENUE, corner Fifth street, East Toledo, 38x120; look at the property. If you want East Toledo real estate see Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—WELL LOCATED LOTS ON South street, near Sumner street, all lying high and dry; will sell at $500 per lot, terms to suit; special inducements to those desiring to build. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—ON BARTLETT STREET for $450, well located lots on terms that are sure to please. We will gladly show the property. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—ONLY TWO LOTS LEFT on west side Scottwood avenue, between Bancroft and Virginia streets. These will soon be sold. Get our prices and let us show them. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—A BRICK AND TILE YARD at Liberty Center, O., all in good running order and a good trade. Address A. R. Morgan, Liberty Center, Ohio. 11jan1m-p

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—2040 FRANKlin avenue; lot 75 feet front; house contains modern improvements, and is, without doubt, one of the most desirable locations in the city. Will be sold at reasonable price and terms to desirable purchaser. Apply to W. C. Crabbs, Boody House block. 4dec-tf

RESTAURANT AND SAMPLE ROOM for sale cheap, if sold immediately, at 912 Adams street. Inquire at premises. 27nov-tf

FOR SALE—ONE BAY MARE, CHEAP, at 439 Segur ave. Call soon. 25nov-tf

PONY FOR SALE—SHETLAND PONY, sleigh, cart, harness and saddle; everything first class; price $125. Apply 2065 Ashland avenue, corner Floyd. 19jan6

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO SINGLE sleighs, one set of iron runners and one set of bobs to attach to buggy axle. J. W. Greene & Co., Pythian Castle. 19jan6

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, FIVE RESIdence lots, corner Plymouth street and Navarre avenue, East Toledo. I. W. Martin, 137 Huron street. 22jan6p

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF WAGONS and buggies, cheap; also a family horse; will also rent blacksmith shop. Mrs. L. Harms, cor. Western and Field avenues. 20jan6p

HOUSE FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT corner Broadway, Maumee avenue and Middle street; one of the best building lots on Broadway. Enquire of E. M. Harley, 303 Summit street. 22jan6

SALOON FOR SALE CHEAP—GOOD location; all new furniture. Address F. 65, Bee office. 23jan2p

PROPERTY FOR SALE—HOUSE AND lot on Walbridge ave., $3,500; house and lot on Washington st., $2,500; 73 feet on Collingwood, near Delaware ave., at $40; 100 feet on Robinwood, near Bancroft, at $30; house and lot on Lee st., 9th ward, $1,400; 3 new cottages now being built on East Broadway, for $1,000 each; small down payments, balance monthly. Irving and Russell, 16 Produce Exchange. 25aug-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANYONE DESIRING A CHEAP SLEIGH will do well to see J. W. Greene & Co., Pythian Castle. 19jan6

DOES IT PAY? A QUESTION OFTEN asked about advertising, you ask the crowd that answered our ad. on Thursday. Shoe Sale still going on at R. G. Dawkins', 521 Adams street. 23jan2

100 GOOD SHUTTLE SEWING MAchines to sell cheap on easy payments; $2 down and 50 cents a week; everyone fully warranted. A. Austin, 317 Adams st. Agents wanted. 20jan6

SALESMEN TO SELL TO MERCHANTS by sample; $100 a month for workers; permanent situation; chance to build a fine trade; inclose stamp. Model Manufacturing Co., South Bend, Ind. 2jan1m

ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT—W. T. States, 611 Cherry street. Rooms 13 and 14 Eppstein Block. Plans, Specifications and details furnished on short notice. 15dec1y

FIRE, ACCIDENT AND PLATE GLASS insurance and real estate. Phone 1288, C. C. & H. H. ("Bert") Dawson, 2 New Bee Building, first floor. 3dec-tf

WE CANNOT ALWAYS GIVE SHOES away, but we can sell you Shoes at such prices that will astonish you. For good reliable goods, R. G. Dawkins, 521 Adams street. 23jan2

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THOSE FINE cabinets at Dubbs & Co.'s for $2.00 per dozen. 24nov-tf

SPECIAL DEDUCTION FOR CHILdren's pictures at Dubbs & Co.'s, 331 Broadway. 24nov-tf

FINE CABINETS AT DUBBS & CO.'S for $2.00 per dozen: 331 Broadway. 24nov-tf

ANY ONE HAVING MONEY TO LOAN on improved city or farm property at good rates will find it to their interest to call on T. S. Merrell, 512 Madison st. No charge for investment. 17aug1yr

DO YOU WANT A PENSION? IF YOU do, and have doubts as to your claim, consult J. H. Spain, corner Monroe and Market Space. Advice given free. 7apr1yr

WANTED—THE PEOPLE TO KNOW that they can get anything they want in the line of stationary, art goods, cigars and tobacco, at Geo. T. Frey's, 611 Cherry street. 31jan1yr

GEORGE W. MERRILL, JUSTICE OF the Peace and Notary Public; deeds, leases, mortgages and all legal papers executed; special attention paid to collection of commercial paper Office hours, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Room 26 Law Building, corner Superior and Madison streets. jan12tf

INSURANCE—WANTED, EVERYBODY to insure in the old and tried Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, with its 44 years experience and nearly $2,000,000 capital. Geo. C. Stahl, 420 Adams street. 7jan12w

DON'T HEAT YOUR BLOOD.—PUT AN ad. in the Bee to-day for one week, and let it do your hustling for you. 4jan-tf

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SUM OF MONEY ON CHERRY Street Bridge put up in shot bag. Finder liberally rewarded if returned to Flory & Baker, cor. Front and Bridge streets. 21jan6

LOST—A $5.00 GOLD PIN WITH CHAIN attached, on Tuesday evening last, on Adams street car or between Delaware avenue and Dr. Lungren's. Will give $5 reward if returned to 352 Machen, or Room 10 Marine Building. 22jan3p

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—HOUSE NO. 130 INDIANA avenue; good water, sewer connections, etc., $15 per month. Sam T. Fisk, 311 Madison street. 13jan-tf

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—SEVERAL SUITES OF rooms for offices or light housekeeping; also corner store and cellar 75x20, with shelving and counters, in the Eppstein Block, Cherry street. Enquire of H. Weitzel, Room 10, Secor Block, Monroe street. 21dec4w

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping, with use of bath room. Apply at 28 Ontario street, between Monroe and Washington. 23jan6p

FOR RENT—ONE LARGE FURNISHED room, 215 Michigan street, between Jefferson and Madison streets; suitable for one or two gentlemen; heat, light, hot and cold water and privilege of bath room. 16jan6

FOR RENT—5 OR 10 ROOMS, SECOND floor, with all conveniences, in very best order, for doctor, dressmaking or private. Call at 406 Summit street, upstairs. 23jan2p

FOR RENT—TWO NICE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with gas; 10 minutes walk from postoffice. Call 1117 Washington street. 21nov-tf

CITY NEWS,

Gas trustees to-night.

Aldermen meet this evening.

Maccabee reception at Memorial hall to-morrow evening.

Have you seen "The President's Chair?"

A special meeting of the Ohio Yacht club is called for this evening.

Methodist pastors held their bi-weekly meeting at St. Paul's this afternoon.

"The President's Chair" is coming to Toledo.

Annual election of officers for the Toledo Press club will be held next Thursday afternoon.

A banquet and social is booked for Grace church, Stickney avenue, to-morrow night.

St. Paul's new soprano, Mrs. W. A. Willett, will take her place in the choir next Sunday.

A number of city improvements bonds will be offered for sale at the city auditor's office this evening.

For lithograph work, see samples and get estimates at The Bee Job Rooms (old Bee building), 136 St. Clair street.

Ask for Seyfang's "New Process" bread.

Magdalena Burke applied in common pleas court to-day for a divorce from her husband, Robert Burke, charging adultery.

John Walson et al, began suit in common please court to-day against Treasurer Hunter to enjoin the collection of taxes.

We lead the watch trade because we have the goods and our prices are the lowest. B. H. Broer, 606 S. St. Clair st.

For calendars, show cards and advertising novelties call at The Bee Job Rooms (old Bee building), 136 St. Clair street.

Rev. Lindsay Parker will preach at St. Paul's church, East Toledo, on Friday, and at St. Andrew's, Auburndale, on Saturday at 7:30 p. m.

Next Saturday the Hepzibah branch of the King's Daughters will meet at the First Congregational church. A secretary is to be chosen.

Toledo cadets will attend divine service at Trinity church next Sunday evening, sermon to be delivered by Rev. L. Parker, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rev. Dr. Williams occupied the pulpit at the Central Congregational church yesterday morning and delivered one of his best discourses.

"The Latest Evolution" is the title of the paper Rev. Jeannette Olmstead will give before the Colloquial club next Friday afternoon.

Press reception committee met at the Boody house Saturday afternoon and further discussed plans for the entertainment of the visitors on Saturday.

The Toledo Laundry Co. Phone 438.

Ways and means committee are called to meet at 4 o'clock this afternoon to pass on the gas trustees' proposition to bond the city for $350,000.

The Rev. Lindsay Parker, of Brooklyn, will give two short addresses to business men at Trinity church at noon on Thursday and Friday.

The Detroit delegation which went to Washington to secure the national democratic convention, and did not, dropped into Toledo on their way home Saturday night.

The Emmet Pleasure club give their masquerade party on Wednesday evening of this week at Chamberlin's hall on Broadway.

Albert H. King filed suit in common pleas court to-day against Bridget Leahy, et al, to recover $45 on a judgment rendered in justice court.

Next Wednesday evening the Ladies' Aid society of the Third Presbyterian church, will celebrate their anniversary with a supper and social entertainment at the church.

Special revival services will begin at Broadway M. E. church, 1233 Broadway, on Thursday evening, and will continue for at least one month. All are cordially invited.

There was a large attendance of Sunday school teachers at the union meeting at the First Congregational church Saturday afternoon. This weekly gathering is growing in usefulness.

"Dupes and Deceivers" is the title of a lecture to be given at St. John's church, Magnolia street to-morrow evening, by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Fish, under the auspices of the Epworth league.

The Toledo Laundry Co., 332 Summit st.

Mrs. Chas. Potts' class will give a musicale, assisted by Miss Waite, of Berea, and the Male quartet, on Tuesday evening at the Broadway M. E. church. A fine program has been arranged.

Installation of the new officers of the Young Men's Catholic Benevolent association will be held to-morrow evening at Friendship hall, and the committee in charge has the necessaries for a pleasant time arranged.

St. John's chapter of the Epworth league hold the monthly social at the residence of Mrs. M. R. Davis, lower Superior street, on Friday evening. "Jud" St. John will render a solo, which will be a treat in itself.

The Rest Day league held a meeting in the First Congregational church this morning, Rev. B. K. Ormond presiding. The attendance was small, some dozen being present. Plans for future work were discussed.

A fair will be held at St. Hedwig's Polish church, on the corner of Lagrange and Dexter streets, beginning on the evening of February 1 and closing on the 6th. A number of valuable articles will be disposed of at the fair, and besides this feature an elegant social time can be expected.

Stockholders of the Newton Horse Remedy company met Saturday afternoon at the office of Mr. Geo. H. Ketcham and elected the following directors: Dr. J. V. Newton, W. J. Walding, Dr. O. J. Carter, J. W. Marshall and Fred F. Smith. Officers were named by the directors as follows: President, Dr. J. V. Newton; vice president, W. J. Walding; secretary, Dr. O. J. Carter; treasurer and manager, F. F. Smith.

Avoid all risk with a stubborn cough by using at once Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a sure remedy for all coughs and colds, and well calculated to exert a beneficial influence on the lungs and throat.

DIED FOR DUTY.

Guatemala, unlike Mexico, does not fear the establishment of convents within its borders. During the recent epidemic of small-pox in that country the Sisters of Charity devoted themselves with characteristic heroism to the care of the afflicted. Five Sisters, Josefa, Chanzarmer, Tereza de Leon, Isabella Santana, Carlotta Accituna and Fidelia Cabezas, contracted the malady while nursing the sick, and died at their post of duty. The Guatemalans have erected a monument bearing their names and commemorating their sacrifice.—Boston Pilot.

We are showing a good line of Black Tafeta Silks for linings in 21, 24 and 48 inches. LAMSON BROS.

A second congress of chambers of commerce of the British Empire will be held in London in June.

THREE COUPLES MARRIED.

Six intimate friends, three young men and three young women, in Louisville, two years ago, agreed among themselves that one should not marry unless the others did. A year later one of the young men and one of the young women became engaged to each other, but as the others were yet apparently heart free they could not marry. Six months later another couple agreed to join their lots for life, but then came trouble. The third young man was willing to marry, but the third young woman was not. This drove the other two couples nearly wild, and they frantically reproached the reluctant maiden for keeping them out of happy matrimony. Finally, a few weeks ago she yielded, and on New Year's eve the three couples were married, the justice who performed the ceremony arranging them before him in the form of a horseshoe.—Indianapolis News.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Judge A. P. Overton, of the superior court of California, president of Santa Rosa Savings bank, and director of the Home for Feeble Minded Children, is one of the most prominent men on the Pacific coast. As a man he has the confidence of every one, and as a judge he is held in universal esteem. A short time ago his honor wrote that he had been induced to purchase Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine for a lady who had been subject to spasms for 24 years. It gave the best of satisfaction and did "more good in three months than other remedies had done in three years!" The patient is greatly improved, though it was evidently a desperate case. Dr. Miles' Nervine and also his New Heart Cure are excellent remedies. They may be had of our enterprising druggists.

Recovering Furniture | We now have time to do your work, and will make very low prices. STOLBERG & PARKS.

JOUVIN KID GLOVES, Both hook and button. Buy At LAMSONS'.

THE POETIC HAND.

Sir Edwin Arnold, says London Truth, who has been informing the New York Press club that when he was "a successful newspaper man" he wanted, and I presume had, "the hide of a rhinoceros and a hair-trigger intellect," has lately contributed to the Forum his admiration of Lord Tennyson's hands, which, it seems, "are manly and powerful in outline, but delicate and finely formed, as those of a poet should be." Now, who would have thought that any particular kind of hand was wanted for writing poetry? For carpentry I could understand there might be, or for blacksmith's work, or even for painting. But why for poetry? Perhaps some Scotchman will kindly write and tell me what sort of hands Burns (who wrote decentish poetry) had.

A PLEASING SENSE

Of health and strength renewed and of ease and comfort follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts in harmony with nature to effectually cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c and $1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

Lace Curtains | No old styles. Everything goes at very low prices. STOLBERG & PARKS.

A bargain in Kid Mittens At LAMSONS'.

SOMETHING OF A WEAPON.

Police Captain Cox, of the east side, was last evening exhibiting a murderous weapon in the city jail, the like of which has never been seen in this city. It is a folding sword that can be used either as a club or as a sword, and when opened is about two feet and a half in length. Its blade is made of heavy steel, tapering to a point at the end, and both edges are sharpened. The weapon is heavy enough to take off a head at a single blow. It can be opened in an instant by pressing a small spring at the end of the hilt, which lets a heavier spring throw out the blade. Captain Cox says the weapon is a historical relic, having been found on the field of the Custer massacre, but tradition and Jailor Hudson say that it was once the property of Turkish brigands.—Oregonian.

THE MOTHER'S SAFEGUARD:

A remedy that will save life and not take long to do it. Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure, for croup and diphtheria, is the one. 50 cents.

You Can | Buy furniture extremely cheap of us this month. STOLBERG & PARKS.

BLACK HOSE | WHITE FEET | See them at LAMSONS'.

WANTED—Everybody using Fish and Oysters to go to Fulton Market, foot of Monroe street. Satisfaction guaranteed. We want your trade. MAUMEE OYSTER & FISH CO.

Italian papers tell of a Neapolitan nobleman who fought 14 duels during his lifetime in defense of his assertion that Dante was a greater poet than Ariosto. As he lay on his death bed a short time ago he took pleasure in acknowledging that he had never read the works of either writer.

Use Salvation Oil at once for severe headache and neuralgia. Price only 25 cents.

Go where you will, you will always find Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup convenient. 25c.

Only 5 Cents | Car fare from any part of the city to see one of the largest and best lines of furniture in Toledo, which you can buy for the lowest price. STOLBERG & PARKS.

Buy your Combs and Brushes At LAMSONS'.

B 4 U buy black goods at Special Sales just step into Lamsons' and get their prices on the same or better goods. No trouble to show you.

A Cincinnati boy, 2 years old, shot a very small nail into the base of his tongue with a flobert rifle. A physician, who examined him at the time, refused to believe the story. Recently, however, the point of the nail appeared and it was extracted with little difficulty.

Brown's Teething Cordial cures all diseases peculiar to babies while teething.

Toledo Is | One of the best furniture markets in the country. Give us a chance to make prices on anything wanted. STOLBERG & PARKS.

Mothers, buy the Double V Waists for children, at LAMSONS'.

THE WAY TO GO.

You have seen California frequently mentioned in newspapers and magazines. Perhaps a friend has been there and writes enthusiastic letters back home about the climate and the fruits. It makes you anxious to see the country for yourself.

The time to go is in the fall and winter. Then work here is least pressing and California climate is most pleasing. The way to go is via Santa Fe route, on one of that line's popular, personally-conducted parties, leaving Chicago every Saturday evening and leaving Kansas City every Sunday morning.

Special agents and porters in attendance. Pullman tourist sleepers are used, furnished with bedding, mattresses, toilet articles, etc. Second-class tickets honored. Write to Geo. E. Gilman, Michigan Passenger Agent Santa Fe route, for folder describing these excursions.

When transplanting vines, trees or tall canes, at this season, cut the tops back as much as possible. When the roots begin to shoot out in the spring the work to be performed by the roots will be materially lessened when there is less top to support. The more buds and branches the slower the growth of the tree until the roots become well established.

Opium smoking is absolutely forbidden in Japan.

Don't become constipated. Beecham's Pills.

EDISON APPARATUS

FOR LIGHT AND POWER.

Armatures Rewound and Repaired. Wiring of all kinds.

BAKER BROS., 369 South Erie St. Phone 388.

HUDSONS

THIS WEEK WE OFFER

IN

BOYS' KNEE PANT SUITS

CHOICE OF ALL $6, $6.50 AND $7 SUITS FOR $5,

AND A

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

ON ALL

WINTER OVERCOATS

HUDSONS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, FURNISHINGS.

BRO'S

Making Room FOR New Goods!

Earnest endeavors are being made in every Department to make room for Spring Stock now arriving. Lowest offerings ever attempted made at every counter. Our entire stock is new--no old goods to offer.

Plush Cloaks at Half Price.

NEUHAUSEL BRO'S

Yes, It's a Fact,

That several suites of rooms in the "Nasby" are rented already, and more will be rented soon.

Renting plans, description and information at our office, or we will mail them, if you desire.

H. S. Walbridge & Co.,

320 SUMMIT STREET.

Macomber, Moore & McDonnell
108 SUMMIT ST. NEAR MONROE.

FOR SALE—New dwelling, two stories, seven rooms, Knower street, between Maumee avenue and Dix streets, natural gas.

FOR SALE—Two dwellings on East Side; seven rooms; block and one-half from Front street on Worthington.

FOR SALE—Cottage on White street, near Starr avenue, six rooms. All of the above will be sold on monthly payments.

We have for sale on terms that will suit, fine dwelling lots on the following streets: In the Ninth ward—On South st., on Knower st., on Crittenden ave., on Lee st., on Sumner st., on Hiett ave. In the Eighth ward—On Oakwood ave., on Bartlett st., on Washington st., on Hicks st., on Wisconsin st., on Missouri st., on Illinois st., on Forrer st. In Auburndale—On Monroe st., on Milburn ave., on Macomber st., on Auburn ave. In the Seventh ward—On Lagrange st., Locust st., Austin st. Lots on Lagrange street and Parkland addition. In East Toledo—On Mott ave., Worthington st., White st., Raymer st.

We have lots in many other parts of the city. Will take orders for the construction of cottages and dwellings with payments on terms of 5 to 10 years, with interest at 6 per cent.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

When we view mankind in the various aspects in which he presents himself to a scrutinizing mind, are we not lead to marvel at the many ways and various modes some men will attempt in order to deceive; but the whole world stands in utter amazement and wonderment when they see Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Cough and Lagging Consumption permanently cured with a few bottles of Bergen's Asthma Cure, and at only a small cost.

FOR SALE BY

THOS. VANSTONE

Kate B. Sherwood,

Past National President of the Woman's Relief Corps, states:

"Having contracted a severe bronchial trouble while in the White Mountains, I have since been subject to frequent attacks. I can truly say that I have experienced more prompt, pleasant and enduring relief from the use of DAY'S BRONCHIAL CURE than any other, and most cordially recommend it to all suffering from similar affection."

Contains neither opium nor alcohol. For sale by druggists.

232 and 234 Summit St.

GREAT FIRE SALE!

Is something we cannot well have in our business, but we would inform all former customers and friends, and the trade in general, that in spite of our recent loss by fire, we are able to fill all orders with our usual promptness and would solicit general business in our line.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT ELEVATORS

GEARING, SHAFTING, PULLEYS and GENERAL POWER-TRANSMITTING MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS, LINK BELT CHAIN and SPROCKETTS, CASTINGS and IRON WORK of all kinds. Repair work given prompt and careful attention.

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES!

N. HAUGHTON FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.

114 TO 130 SOUTH HURON STREET.

HEISKELL'S OINTMENT

50c PER BOX.

WILL CURE EVERY FORM OF **SKIN DISEASE**

From Simple Pimples to obstinate ECZEMA; also ITCHING PILES.

Send for "Hints for Kitchen and Sick...

GREAT ANNUAL

Embroidery Display and Sale!

IN CONNECTION WITH

OUR 20th BLUE TICKET SALE.

Large Quantities, New Designs, in All Widths, on Cambric, India Lawn, Nainsooks, Mulls and Swiss.

2,000 yards of good embroidery at 1c.
100 pieces at 2c.
Thousands of yards at 5c.
Beautiful patterns at 7c and 8c.
100 different patterns at 10c.
Better goods at 12½c than ever before at 15c a yd. the assortment is great.
For 17c and 18c you will find lovely goods.
Astonishing values at 25c.

Beautiful matched sets on all grades of cloth.

Exquisite double edge demi flouncing at astonishingly low prices on Mulls and Swiss.

A complete and comprehensive asortment including all widths and qualities from the excellent little penny a yard goods up to beautiful full width flouncings. Come and feast your eyes with a look.

NEVER BEFORE HAVE WE SHOWN SO LARGE AN ASSORTMENT OF LINENS, WHITE GOODS, AND MUSLINS.

THE LION DRY GOODS CO.

GEO. M. FISHER, Prest.